



# The State Of Affairs In Pakistan. In The View Of Kurians.

Editor InCheif

Dr.Muhammad Ali Junaid.



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## **Editor Note**

**Basically, this is a compilation of writing of my Students of Under Graduate program Of The Department Of International Relation, University Of Karachi. I was given the responsibility Of teaching students Of the first year: Second Semester of the compulsory Subject Of Pakistan Study.**

**I with my limited abilities and energy try to engage my students in daily class participation based activities In addition with The lectures that I delivered to them from 1500 BC to 2018, In the context of Indo Pak history Generally And Islam and Pakistan Especially. For that, I tried to assimilate political philosophy with International relation and Pakistan Study.**

**It is a fact that Pakistan is a state like other states of the world whose fabric has been baked with the taste of western Democracy and Religion, so without understanding the metaphysics and metapolitical discourse one may not be Successful while teaching any particular state study.**

**I presented the idea before student that we should engage each other in short paper writing to cover any sphere of interest relevant to the state of Pakistan, these papers will be screened and uploaded virtually, individually and then when all papers are collected they will be moulded in the shape of Ebook first then their hard copies will be sent to the selected libraries and personalities of their choice .**

**I told the student that even though you will mostly go through the process of data collecting online, and You all should try to use library access instead of online access, but I know that all of you will collect data virtually and then copy paste that searched material in Your office versions.**

**But remember imitation also need wisdom so kindly follow the minimum rule of that liberty of your choice, for that first you should have a paper heading, introduction and conclusion with supporting middle heading with their following passages and data, And you all should mention your webliography where from you took data.**

**Despite this guideline when I first received emails with papers with no introduction, conclusion, no assimilation and synchronization were found**

between heading and body content. Intro and following passages didn't have a link, so I returned them, and those who follow that instruction, their papers were accepted, screened, proofread and edited.

These papers have been contributed by near 25 students, who chose to write down a paper of their choice, most of the students write down over education, I mean near 8 students wrote over Pakistan Educational system and her problems. Two ladies wrote over Environment, three female students wrote over health issues. My two male students focused over police, and three students including lady encircled over foreign policy.

Two students from Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan wrote over rural areas issues. and other remaining covered diverse paper ranging from political economy, Human rights, tourism, power, disaster relief, startup business to suicide trends on the other hand One single Urdu paper Included in addition with the suggestion by few students in Urdu, I observed that few students Including Urdu paper wrote well with labour.

I accept that these papers are not intellectually sound and flawless but it is a starting of first-year undergraduate students, who were restricted to follow the minimum standard of synopsis and and paper writing , while during the screening one paper was found fully copy pasted was modified within submitted framework, if you find another flaw kindly pardon these pupils, I hope their writing and approach will be better Modify in the coming future when we as student-teacher are parting away

.

**Dr.Muhammad Ali Junaid.**

**Education.**



## **A Recommendations For The Educational Policy and Educational Structure of Pakistan.**

**By: Danish Ahmed.**

### **1. General Introduction:**

Education policy is a set of rules and regulations or collection of laws in an education system. It consists of the principles and government policies in the educational sphere that governs the operation of education systems of the country. Depending on the requirements of a country education occurs in many forms for many purposes through many institutions. In simple words, the educational experiences of young people are shaped by education and social policy decisions made at the national, state, local, and school-building levels. The concentration in education policy prepares students to participate both in the analysis of education policy and in broader political debates about the aims and structure of the educational systems. Students completing this concentration have employment opportunities with local, state, federal, and international education agencies and organizations.

#### **1.1 Importance Of Education Policy:**

Educational policies are essential for quality education in a country. The policies followed by the educational institutes have an impact on the social life of the community. National leaders are trying to achieve some goals through the implementation of these educational policies. Policies are important because they help a school establish rules and procedures and create standards of quality for learning and safety, as well as expectations and accountability. Without these, schools would lack the structure and functions necessary to provide the educational needs of students.

### **2. Education policies in Pakistan:**

In the past there were multiple education policies, commissions and conferences were held applied at different times. The first educational conference was held in 1947 and a national commission on education was held in 1959. After that several education policies were made and applied in different time periods. These policies include education policy 1970, 1972, 1979, 1992 and national education policy 1998-2010. These policies provided several instructions and directions in the education system, such as basic guidelines for future educational development. It was also emphasis to realize the people the sense of honour, integrity and selfless services to the nation. It was also about the Primary and Secondary Education Committee Cultural Relations Committee Women's Education Committee Scientific Research Committee. The specific rules and regulations were defined in a set of policies. There were several directions specified by the set of rules inside each policy. Based on several factors some in the mentioned educational policies were not properly implemented in the past. The current education policy in Pakistan is the National Education Policy 2017- 2025, Issued by the ministry of federal education and professional training Islamabad, the government of Pakistan. Here in this assignment, I am focusing on a specific point that the education should be teamed with Islamic values Free and compulsory

education in Pakistan Emphasis on science and technical education. Separate set up for male and female in the education system and to provide equal expansion facilities for boys and girls education. I will discuss different aspects of religious education, social and scientific education and there making a bridge among them, and some additional suggestions for quality education under the Islamic rules. Before going further I want to mention here that there are six main levels of education in Pakistan.

- i. Pre-primary level
- ii. Primary level
- iii. Middle level
- iv. High level
- v. Intermediate level
- vi. University level

The Three Types Of Educational Sectors are Coming below:

- i. Government Schools (Run by the government)
- ii. Private Schools (Run by private people for profit)
- iii. Non-government organization Schools (Run by non-government, non-profit)

## 2.1 Educational Policy of Pakistan In The Islamic Perspective :

Islam is the state religion in Pakistan. The education policies provide little guidance on inculcating professional ethics and values but emphasize Islamic values. The national curriculum is produced by the Curriculum Wing of the Federal Ministry of Education. The four provincial textbook boards are responsible for implementing the national. In the current educational policy 2017-2025, several Islamic aspects are included such as the propagation of ideology of Islam; teaching of Quran with translation; teaching of AHADIS and SIRAT-ATAYYABA; character building (TARBIYYA) and purification of the soul (TAZKIYYA-ANNAFS). One complete chapter (chapter no 3) is based on Islamic education.

Education is an important element to prepare the nation particularly the younger generation to achieve some national and personal goals. The only justification for our existence is our commitment to Islam to be adopted in our practical life. Therefore, our Education Policy should focus on Islamic Education and suggest how to translate the Islamic Ideology into our beliefs, worships and actions in daily life.

Islamiyat has been taught as compulsory core subject from Primary to Higher Secondary level extending up to graduation in all general and professional institutions so as to create a tolerant and peace-loving society with a vision of finding relations to the real-life problems through the teaching of Al-Quran and Sunnah.

Islamiyat is also offered as an elective subject at Secondary and Higher Secondary level to enable the students to seek higher education in the relevant fields. The teaching of Al-Quran has been made as integral part of Islamayat (compulsory) at an appropriate level. Arabic was offered as a compulsory subject in the early eighties at the Middle level and then as an elective subject from Middle to Higher Secondary level. Ethics (Moral Education) in lieu of Islamiyat (Compulsory) is introduced for

minorities. The curriculum in all subjects was developed and reviewed from time to time and lastly during 2006.

## **2.2 Co-Education System :**

Co-education is a mixed-gender education, co-education or coeducation, is a system of education where males and females are educated together. Co-education has their own advantages and disadvantages. Students studying in mixed-gender (coed) encourage their self-esteem, social skills and better prepare them for a diverse world where both genders play important roles.

Coed environments teach students to have respect for their opposite-sex peers, expose them to different viewpoints, and some say help to break down the gender stereotypes. Of course, if we want to progress as a society which is modern in every way then co-education systems are needed. But at certain points, we are doing against what Islam is instructing us. Students at certain ages may be more distracted by the opposite sex in a coeducational setting. This distraction may affect how often a student is willing to raise his or her hand in class and urge students to be less focused on the lesson.

## **2.3 Co-Education In The Current Educational System Of Pakistan :**

Being as Muslim country, we should have to specify the directions, roles and laws about co-education in our policies. Unfortunately, I am not looking any statement regarding the co-education system in the current education policy of Pakistan 2017-2025. They have mentioned several other Islamic aspects in the policy but I think there is a limitation of information regarding co-education.

I agreed that scientific knowledge and technical knowledge is compulsory in the current stage. We should have knowledge of these scientific sides as well as Islamic knowledge. But according to the Islamic rules we need to add this to our education policies. If there is a separate education system for boys and girls then both type of syllabus (technical and religious) should be involved. The syllabus should have covered the social aspects, scientific aspects and religious aspects. If there is a co-education system then there should have proper instructions, directions in the education policy.

## **2.4 Recommendations :**

- Educated and experienced members of the country should contribute to making educational policies.
- Religious scholars should provide their own inputs.
- In my point of view, making policy is not a rocket science; the main issue is the implementation of the policies.
- The government should take solid actions to implement their education policies.

On the basis of the literature review, I made this assignment, as it was my selected topic in Pakistan study subject. I know this may have some limitations but I think this will cover the major portion of my selected topic and will be considered a good effort at this student level.

### **3. Conclusions:**

The assignment that I am presenting here is mainly discussing the policies regarding the education system in Pakistan. I presented the basic definition of educational policies and their importance. Then I explored the educational policies in Pakistan. Some Islamic aspects of the current educational policy are given here. Some discussion regarding the co-education system, advantages and disadvantages are also presented here. According to my understanding, I also provide some recommendations regarding the education policies in Pakistan.

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National Education Policy 2017- 2025, Issued by the ministry of federal education and professional training Islamabad, the government of Pakistan



## **How Educational Public Policy and Reforms should be Made: In My view.**

**By : Fatima Khalid**

### **Introduction:**

Numerous international assessments could explore that Pakistan is lagging behind many countries in achieving education for all goals (EFA). Education stands for the back bone for the development of any nation but Education in Pakistan us having a bad configuration at the moment. The increase in a number of Universities and colleges doesn't mean that we are going by the standards rather these are worsening.<sup>1</sup>

we may be conclusive about the ground reality that people in the 6<sup>th</sup> largest country of the world have no access to the Basic Education.

### **Problems:**

Poverty is going over the years the average class is vanishing like anything. the escalation of poverty has restricted the parents to send the children to task for child labour or at least to public or private schools.in these schools, the dropout is very high. the curriculum<sup>2</sup>Is dry .poor parents are constrained to send their children to madrassah's where the education is totally free.

The teacher is the backbone of the education system. The quality of teachers in Pakistani schools is deplorable. According to a UNESCO report, the quality of the teachers and instruction in school is of low quality.

The examination system of Pakistan is not only outdated but it also doesn't have the quality.<sup>3</sup>

Education System in Pakistan is not free from external and internal influences. Educational resources such as books, libraries and physical facilities are important for the running of the educational process but there are no such resources.

Since the inception of Pakistan, a number of policies were created but could not be implemented in true letters and spirit. Pakistan is amongst the 12 countries in the world that spend less than 2 per cent of their GDP in the education sector.

According to transparency international, Pakistan is included in the limit of the most corrupt countries of the world due to low salaries, teachers in search of decent life standards attempt unfair means in the examination and so on.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr Khalid Rashid ,Sajida Mukhtar,Nov 2012 , Education in Pakistan: problems and their solutions, international journal of academic research in business and social sciences,Vol.2,No.11,ISSN:2222-6990,pg 335-340.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Iqbal Ahmed,Khalil Ur Rehman,Asghar Ali,Ithar Khan,fazal Akber Khan,June 2014, critical analysis of the problems of education in Pakistan: Possible solutions, international journal of evaluation and research in education,vol.3,No:2,ISSN:2252-8822,pg 79-84.

**Recommendations:**

- 1) There should be sufficient budgetary allocation for education in national GDP.
- 2) There should be quality institutions for the professional department of teachers.
- 3) There should be less political interference.
- 4) There should be strong political will to implement policies without any delay.
- 5) Examination system should be made free From mafia and corruption.
- 6) The government should increase the volume of funding to higher education commission for this purpose.
- 7) Students should be offered more scholarships and government should support the intelligent and outstanding students to prosper.

Technical education should be infused into the regular System stream.

**Conclusion:**

It concludes that the education system of Pakistan is not very good, education works as a backbone of nations so that the burden of the population can be turned into productive human resources.so the government should use all its means to develop a good education system.

# **The Education Policy Of Pakistan: In My View.**

By: Sahibzadi Aan Minhal Alam

## **introduction:**

Pakistan being a democracy needs local body government system, based on transparency which transfers Power to the People. Qualitative health facilities are the need of the time, which should be accessible to all the people without any barrier. Infrastructure needs to be developed and proper Transport facilities should provide to People like an MRT System. A uniform education system should be innovated and it should be ensured that it's affordable to all. Moreover, the system should be regularly assessed and then subsequently, updated.

The homeless people and the orphans should be provided with government shelter along. The religious students and institution should be included in the mainstream system of education. The institutions should be reformed to ensure the smooth running of the state and a system of merit should be incorporated to recruit the relevant people for the Government Jobs.

## **The significance of Early Childhood Education:**

The process of development of personality and nurturing the potential of children commences from the very beginning of their lives. Experts have found out that the physical and mental capabilities of children grow more rapidly up to the age of 8 years, and the period between 2 to 5 years is highly critical in this respect. The early years are critical and formative for the acquisition of the concepts, and development of skills and attitudes that lay the foundations for lifelong learning.

This period is characterized by rapid physical, intellectual, emotional, social and moral development. Provision of quality early childhood care and education makes a positive difference in their future learning, career, and adult life as good citizens. Investment on Early Childhood Education (ECE) brings the following benefits to the individual, education system and the society as a whole.

Benefits to children :

- Improvement in cognitive (thinking, reasoning) skills or 'Learning to Know'
- Development of their skills to communicate, question, create and solve new problems.
- Reinforcement of their social development (how to nurture and maintain good relations with adults, their other fellows) or 'Learning to Live Together' .

- Set the foundation for enhancement of learning outcomes in next grades which help them achieve success in their career.

### **Board examination:**

Introducing standardized procedures for reliable paper setting and judicious marking.

### **Character building:**

The character of an individual as well as a nation is one of the most important highly significant and vital characteristics. A nation is recognized and respected by its high ideals and good character. If the character is lost everything is lost. Character building and purification of the soul (TAZKIYYA-E-NAFS) is the foundation and cornerstone of all religious and moral teachings. The real success, prosperity and salvation of human being depend on keeping the soul pure. Truly he succeeds who purifies it and he fails who corrupts it. (Sura Ashams verses 9-10).

*i) To make the parents, teachers and curriculum developers the importance and need of character building.*

*ii) To teach the teacher education and teachers the teaching skills and techniques of character building and overall personality development of the child.*

*iii) To initiate special programs and activities in educational institutions for character building of children.*

*iv) To include adequate contents and subject matter on character building in teachers and learner curriculum.*

*v) To sensitize the media on need and importance of character building.*

### **CRITIC AND SUGGESTION: IN TERM OF CHARACTER BUILDING:**

The Government policy that was introduced in 2017 Even Though don't impress Edu sector as much as it was needed, therefore in the government institution .like School, colleges etc .that's why In this institution, the policies are not followed properly, No proper EPL material is provided for the early education system to develop the senses and the different ability of a child. Favouritism of specific child is common. We observe that Mostly teachers neglect the ability of others child. The government should provide proper teachers for the growth of children. The teachers should be qualified enough to deal with the proper needs of one's child. There must be someone to check this institution on monthly basis.

When it comes to checking of board examination papers, First, the teachers or the checkers are somehow not qualified for checking the papers for the



students mostly I have seen/heard that the papers are checked by the checkers relatives or friends/colleagues which is definitely not right no one has the right to check the papers .

The papers of students will set their future and aims to the right perspective. One should look into this matter. Second, A policy should be made to check and balance the criteria of checking the paper with the right justification.

Character building in the institution is must for students, that will make them confident and talented. When it come to character building in most of the government institute teacher themselves use slangs for kids they are not enough qualified. They don't respect their own management.

Moral education for kids is also a must do things which are not properly practised in schools they mostly degrade students for fun.

The school must tell the basic of character building in every year orientation. Proper Counseling or seminars for teachers should be introduced to make them learn how to develop the child behaviours and how to deal with the inadequate child and how to make them mannerable on yearly basis.

Media should be used frequently as the technology race of this era is widely increasing technology should be used in the right way to develop the character of the student.

Lastly, we all want Pakistan to become a strong democracy with all states functioning accordingly. A place where all citizens are treated equally including the minorities and a place which becomes a land of opportunity in the east.

### **Conclusion:**

In short, we may conclude by saying that the major task of education policy is to nurture and train a nation, and morally to construct their character, for that character building measurement a necessary. And for this task we definitely, need strong research-based curriculum and master teachers.

### **Reference:**

- *National Education policy 2017.*
- *[www.pak.gov.pk/education policy.2018](http://www.pak.gov.pk/education_policy.2018)*

## THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

By: Sana Hassan.

### Introduction:

We see that It has been mandated in the Constitution of Pakistan to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 5-16 years and enhance adult literacy. With the Introduction Of 18th constitutional amendment the concurrent list which comprised of 47 subjects was abolished and these subjects, including education, were transferred to federating units as a move towards provincial autonomy. The system of education includes all institutions that are involved in delivering formal education (public and private, for-profit and nonprofit, onsite or virtual instruction) and their faculties, students, physical infrastructure, resources and rules. In a broader definition, the system also includes the institutions that are directly involved in financing, managing, operating or regulating such institutions (like government ministries and regulatory bodies, central testing organizations, textbook boards and accreditation boards). The rules and regulations that guide the individual and institutional interactions within the set up are also part of the education system. The education system of Pakistan is comprised of 260,903 institutions and is facilitating 41,018,384 students with the help of 1,535,461 teachers. The system includes 180,846 public institutions and 80,057 private institutions. Hence 31% educational institutes are run by the private sector while 69% are public institutes.

### Problems:

The issues lead to the comprehension of the problems which are faced in the development of the education system and the promotion of literacy. The study outlines seven major problems such as:

- 1) **Lack of Proper Planning:** Pakistan is a signatory to MDGs and EFA goals. However, it seems that it will not be able to achieve these international commitments because of financial management issues and constraints to achieve the MDGs and EFA goals.
- 2) **Social constraints:** It is important to realize that the problems which hinder the provision of education are not just due to issues of management by the government but some of them are deeply rooted in the social and cultural orientation of the people. Overcoming the latter is difficult and would require a change in the attitude of the people until then universal primary education is difficult to achieve.
- 3) **Gender gap:** Major factors that hinder enrolment rates of girls include poverty, cultural constraints, illiteracy of parents and parental concerns about safety and mobility of their daughters. Society's emphasis on girl's modesty, protection and early marriages may limit family's willingness to send them to school. Enrolment of rural girls is 45% lower than that of urban girls; while for boys the difference is 10% only, showing that the gender gap is an important factor.
- 4) **Cost of education:** The economic cost is higher in private schools, but these are located in richer settlements only. The paradox is that private schools are better but not everywhere and government schools ensure equitable access but do not provide quality education.
- 5) **War on Terror:** Pakistan's engagement in the war against terrorism also affected the promotion of literacy campaign. The militants targeted schools and students; several educational institutions were blown up, teachers and students were killed in Balochistan, KPK and FATA. This may have to contribute not as much as other factors, but this remains an important factor.

**6) Funds for Education:** Pakistan spends 2.4% GDP on education. At the national level, 89% education expenditure comprises of current expenses such as teachers' salaries, while only 11% comprises of development expenditure which is not sufficient to raise the quality of education.

**7) Technical Education:** Sufficient attention has not been paid to the technical and vocational education in Pakistan. The number of technical and vocational training institutes is not sufficient and many are deprived of infrastructure, teachers and tools for training. The population of a state is one of the main elements of its national power. It can become an asset once it is skilled. Unskilled population means more jobless people in the country, which affects the national development negatively. Therefore, technical education needs priority handling by the government.

Poverty, law and order situation, natural disasters, budgetary constraints, lack of access, poor quality, equity, and governance have also contributed to fewer enrolments.

**An analysis of the issues and problems suggest that:**

The official data shows the allocation of funds for educational projects but there is no mechanism which ensures the proper expenditure of those funds on education

- The existing infrastructure is not being properly utilized in several parts of the country.
- There are various challenges that include expertise, institutional and capacity issues, forging national cohesion, uniform standards for textbook development, and quality assurance.
- The faculty hiring process is historically known to be politicized. It is because of this that the quality of teaching suffers and even more so when low investments are made in teachers' training. As a result, teachers are not regular and their time at school is not as productive as it would be with a well-trained teacher.
- Inside schools, there are challenges which include a shortage of teachers, teacher absenteeism, missing basic facilities and lack of friendly environment.
- Out of school challenges include shortage of schools, distance – especially for females, insecurity, poverty, cultural norms, parents are reluctant or parents lack awareness

**Solutions:**

- There is a need for implementation of national education policy and vision 2030 education goals. An analysis of education policy suggests that at the policy level there are several admirable ideas, but practically there are some shortcomings also.
- It may not be possible for the government at the moment to implement a uniform education system in the country, but a uniform curriculum can be introduced in educational institutes of the country. This will provide equal opportunity to the students of rural areas to compete with students of urban areas in the job market.
- Since the majority of the Pakistani population resides in rural areas and the access to education is a major problem for them, it seems feasible that a balanced approach for formal and informal education be adopted. Government as well as the non-government sector should work together to promote education in rural areas.
- The government should take measures to get school buildings vacated which are occupied by feudal lords of Sindh, Baluchistan and Punjab. Efforts should be made to ensure that proper education is provided in those schools.

- The federal government is paying attention to the vocational and technical training, but it is important to make the already existing vocational and technical training centres more efficient so that skilled youth could be produced.
- Since education is a provincial subject, the provincial education secretariats need to be strengthened. Special policy planning units should be established in provinces' education departments for the implementation of educational policies and formulation of new policies whenever needed. The provincial education departments need to work out the financial resources required for realizing the compliance of Article 25-A.
- Technical education should be made a part of secondary education. Classes for carpentry, electrical, and other technical education must be included in the curriculum.
- Providing economic incentives to the students may encourage the parents to send their children to school and may help in reducing the dropout ratio.
- The local government system is helpful in promoting education and literacy in the country. In local government system, the funds for education would be spent on a need basis by the locality.
- Corruption in education departments is one of the factors for poor literacy in the country. An effective monitoring system is needed in education departments.
- For any system to work it is imperative that relevant structures are developed. Legislation and structure should be framed to plan for the promotion of education in the country. After the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment the education has become a provincial subject, therefore, the provinces should form legislations and design educational policies which ensure quality education.
- Unemployment of educated men and women is a major concern for Pakistan. There should be career counselling of the pupils in schools so that they have an understanding of the job market and they can develop their skills accordingly.
- Counselling of parents is required so that they can choose a career for their child which is market-friendly.
- There are two approaches to acquiring education: First, which is being followed by many in Pakistan is to get an education to earn bread and butter. The second approach is to get an education for the sake of personal development and learning. This approach is followed by affluent and economically stable people who send their children to private schools and abroad for education. The problem arises when non-affluent families send their children to private schools, and universities. This aspiration for sending children for higher education is wrong because the country does not need managers and officers only. There are several other jobs where people are needed. Hence the mindset of sending one's children to university only for becoming officers and managers needs to be changed.

### **Conclusion:-**

The reforms required in the education system of Pakistan cannot be done by the government alone, public-private participation and a mix of formal as well as non-formal education can pull out the majority of country's population from illiteracy. Similarly, to make the youth of the country an asset, attention should also be paid to vocational and technical training.



# **The Educational Reformation For Pakistan: A Student Perspective.**

***By: SyedaShahtajAftab.***

## **Introduction :**

As much as a concern to the Definition of Education is concerned The Oxford Dictionary defines education as follows:

**"The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university."**

but as we all know, it goes much deeper than just simple words. education may have been defined as a systematic structure but its roots go back to the start of the human of civilization and it was not until the 19th century, in 1821 in the city of Boston: USA? we Find a first proper public school of learning. before that school, I think that education had to shape herself into different forms.

. One should know that the author of this paper is not going to provide you with a comprehensive history of education because it is out from the limit and space of the paper so we will just try to stick to the basic concept. more importantly will try to define, education in the form that we know today. it is a systematic structure, sure, but we don't mean that anywhere room for improvement is not existed definitely it always needs improvement with the passage of time, we know that as human learning activity education is a man-made concept, an idea. and sometimes ideas keep on changing, just like human beings.

## **Types of Education:**

as much as we would like to think, education is not confined within the walls of our schools. we learn a little from almost everything. therefore there are three types of education: form; informal, non-formal education.

## **Formal Education:**

"Formal education or formal learning usually takes place in the premises of the school, where a person may learn basic, academic, or trade skills."

## **Examples of Formal Education:**

1. Learning in a classroom.
2. School grading/certification, college, and university degrees.
3. Planned education of different subjects having a proper syllabus acquired by attending the institution.

### **Characteristics Of Formal Education:**

1. Formal education is structured hierarchically.
2. It is planned and deliberately utilized.
3. Scheduled fees are paid regularly.
4. It has a chronological established grading system.
5. It has a syllabus and subject-oriented structure. The syllabus has to be covered within a specific time period.
6. The child is taught by the teachers.

### **Informal Education:**

Informal education is when you are not studying in a school and do not use any particular learning method.

### **Examples of Informal Education:**

1. Teaching the child some basics such as numeric characters.
2. Someone learning his/her mother tongue himself/herself naturally and by instinct.
3. A spontaneous type of learning, “if a person standing in a bank learns about opening and maintaining the account at the bank from someone.”

### **Characteristics of Informal Education:**

1. It is independent of boundary walls.
2. It has no definite syllabus.
3. It is not pre-planned and has no timetable.
4. No fees are required as we get the informal education through daily experience and by learning new things.
5. It is a lifelong process in a natural way.
6. The certificates/degrees are not involved and one has no stress for learning new things.

7. You can get from any source such as media, life experiences, friends, family etc.<sup>1</sup>

### **The Problems Our Educational System Face Today:**

every great civilization through history has relied on education to build itself from the ground. it is the backbone of nations. when we stop relying on education, societies collapse. our biggest problems lie in formal education.

### **Blowing problems are the main issues that may be traced in our Educational System:**

1. early pressure: the first problem we face in our society is kids who are taught to learn so much at a very young age. this leads to a lifelong stigma that schools equal chore.
2. interests and peer pressure: in our society we are forced to choose between what people want from us and what profession has the highest earning profit rather than our own interests and the sad truth is, the only higher earning jobs are rare in our country so we are left with no choice but follow instead of leading.
3. more subjects, less focus since the first day of school, children are taught at least 8 classes and this results in a) anxiety b) less focus on the subjects themselves.
4. interest: because we view students, not as individual but groups, we focus on them as such. this leads to kids not taking interests in subjects as a whole.
5. women education: many places in our country, women are not given the right to education and if they are, they are still not given the proper care they should be given.

### **SOLUTIONS:**

1. Until 1<sup>st</sup> class, kids should learn activities and oral teaching. We give kids too much to go with before they reach the first class, which creates a bad image of education and kids go into anxiety within sight of a book.
2. First and foremost, we must realize the potential of our citizens and give people of different profession higher pay. This creates a result that is both unbiased and people of many colours and profession will dominate our country. We focus on a very few profession as a country and this leads to tons of problems.

One of them being the fact that people are usually pressured into a certain profession by their colleagues and their parents, who already have their lives planned for them without any input. Example: a child gets born into a poor family, and what do the parents want for

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<sup>1</sup> [www.examplanning.com](http://www.examplanning.com).

their child? Any good intentional parents would want their kids to have the highest paying job, and because of lack of options, we get forced into jobs we never wanted to impress people.

3. The solution to having more subjects with less focus on each is quite simple, really. First, we should teach at least 4-5 subjects maximum at 1<sup>st</sup> class, then as kids graduate we should add more subjects but with efficiency and more focus on each. That way students will not feel burdened by these subjects. Another thing we can do is make them interesting. Have a PT class once in a while, do different and interesting things to make things more exciting for students.
4. The best solution is to have a skill program where each student would demonstrate their skills and be vocal about their passion and be encouraged to carve their own paths. This will create a better dynamic for student-teacher relations and will give voice to kids who are always quiet about what they care for.
5. We should encourage women to study hard and focus on their future careers and we should give them equal opportunity to participate in different activities and researches. This leads to a progressive state in our country and a much better and balanced society. We would also be seen as a much better country by our neighbours and a foreign country which would in return help us establish more ground economically.

### **Conclusion:**

I discussed a few short and comprehensive issues faced by the Educational system of my country with my limited knowledge and ability in this paper but that does not specifically mean we discussed all of the core issues. There is still a lot of ground to cover up education and what should be mean by an educated person in our society as a whole?. But one thing remains certain; as long as we focus and we try our hardest effort to make better our educational system more we will try to effort for the greater Established educational system for our nation more we will propel our nation toward progressive and prospered future. So It is our duty as a Pakistani citizen to provide them with formal and informal education with the requirement of the current contingent era. We would encourage all the citizens to do just fulfil their responsibility as a learned responsible citizen for the collective betterment of the nation. I think it will be enough and sufficient for us as common laymen. The only thing left to add is we should focus on our education more than ever as well as focus on the security of our students because with them lie our future. We cannot, in good conscience, let their future go to waste. Make it better, if not for anybody but you.

## **Revisiting Educational Policies of Pakistan: A Personal Perspective.**

*By: Muhammad Usman Ghani.*

### **Introduction:**

Life is the only dynamic force in the probabilities of the dark universe, and knowledge & education is the only dynamic force bestowing the dynamics of living with a momentum in the natural direction- the right direction and the virtuous orientation. This is the “only source & force” for acquiring betterment, progress, welfare, dignity, glamour, prosperity, legitimacy and perpetual peace on the planet.

We see an innumerable numbers of individuals and cents of states and nations on the globe, but what distinguishes them on the holistic views of the globe are their codes of conduct, use of natural and human resources in the right direction, output production, proper planning, prudence and far & fore-sightedness, which ultimately results in their present distinguishing status achieved by their tireless “struggle for the collective progress”.

This “collective progress” is unachievable until individual progress is made, and “individual progress” is unachievable until the knowledge is attained. So for progress at any level, it is just that education should be deemed and provided to the masses, justly, as a basic right.

That’s why we can state certainly after all the above analysis, that the education is the only road to the progress of nations and welfare of people.

### **Education in Pakistan:**

The **18<sup>th</sup> amendment** (8<sup>th</sup> April 2010) provides the recognition of the children's right to education and insertion of **a new section under Article 25A** to provide a constitutional guarantee that state will provide free and compulsory education to all girls and boys up to age 16.

Even before the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the basic Right To Education (RTE) was recognized undoubtedly by the founders of Pakistan, right after its creation, as we see that the first national education conference was held at Karachi from November 27th to December 1st (1947) and Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah- the founder of Pakistan- was himself its convener.

But still the providence of proper, qualitative and quantitative free education has always remained a problem. This persisting problem and failure of every government were not due to the lack of policy-maker professionals and experts, or due to a lack of methods, foreign help, guidance or aid, but due to ever persisting lack of a strong political and social will of the implementation of fairly carved policies.

### **Following is a list of the Educational policies of Pakistan since 1947:**

1. National Education Policy (1947)
2. National Education Policy (1959)
3. National Education Policy (1970)
4. National Education Policy (1972)
5. National Education Policy (1979)
6. National Education Policy (1992)
7. National Education Policy (1998-2010)
8. National Education Policy (2009-2015)
9. National Education Policy (2017-2025)

This long list must not delude anyone, and no Pakistani should boast over these endeavours, because these policies were the landmarks and endeavours only in black and white (on paper), and none was implemented in the history of Pakistan on the practical grounds.

I am able to state the failure of these policies because I have read the recent National Educational Policy (2017), in which it is stated in its foreword, by the Secretary of the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training- Haseeb Athar that :

**”the current literacy rate of Pakistan is 60 pc (for 10 years and above)<sup>1</sup>”.**

This statement clearly projects and loudly mourns over the lack of implementations of all the previous 8 educational policies of Pakistan, apart from the present one which is going to unveil its own significance or wastefulness either through the actions of implementation or laziness in the near future.

- **Is National Education Policy [(NEP) 2017-2025] a hope anymore for the future National Educational Progress?**

What an irony of fate that in 2017, a federal committee, comprising of 13 sub-committees-each headed by a convener, and each in a quest for the research and formulation in a “specific dimension” sit for the policy formulation, and in its chapter for Finance, recommends a 4pc of GDP to be invested in Education in the immediate next year of 2018, but we see that only a small amount- PKR 46.7b out of total budget of PKR 5.246t -around 2pc of total budget- was allocated to education sector in the fiscal year 2018-19, not very much different of the previous year’s 35.7 b pc of allocation to the education sector.

So a policy which is not very even a little different and effective “in implementation” from the previous ones, and has failed in complying to the financing role the very next year (in budget 2k18), so on what basis and how can we assume, suppose or hope that the further extraordinarily noble, fairly and calculatedly placed optimistic policy recommendations, like:-

*Commitments to raise literacy rate to 90 percent by 2025, the extraordinarily large targets (in view of the present situation and lack of past implementations), of 2025 Vision 2025, the propagation of ideology of Islam; teaching of Quran*

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<sup>1</sup>Foreword of National Educational Policy(2017-2025), Ministry of Education



with translation; teaching of AHADIS<sup>2</sup> and SIRAT-ATAYYABA<sup>3</sup>; character building (TARBIYYA<sup>4</sup>) and purification of soul (TAZKIYYA-ANNAFS<sup>5</sup>), Allocation of 45-50% of education budget for promotion of primary education as a whole and 30% of primary education budget, increasing access to the Higher Education of adults from the current 8% to 15% of the 17-23 age group, establishing 15 new public science and technology universities, setting the targets for 50% pass-outs of Technical and Vocational education, allocation of 5% of education budget for Special Education, facilitating the establishment of 50 new private sector universities, setting up of 70 smart sub-campuses and the initiatives for the preparation of 10,000 PhDs in future- are going to be fulfilled by the government in future, when it has stumbled at its very first step and initiative of budgeting the education fairly for 2018-19- to 4%- according to NEP 2017 .

Pakistan- along with the lack of implementation of these policies- has also been a consistent and irresponsible debtor to the fulfilment of International commitments (ending in 2015) like the participation goals, committed previously, for the programs of achieving Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Education For All (EFA) statuses.<sup>6</sup>

- **Reforms In Educational policies:**

After passing through a history of turmoil, national, social, religious, educational and leadership crisis, if we- as a nation- really sense to transform our rusted irons kept in moist air, to shining golds having their glamour, if we want to sail proudly our drowning, and almost sunken ships to the coasts of a bright national future of grace and glory, we have to take some drastic steps both for the devisal of needed and effective policies, and then their straight-forward implementations in the immediate interests of the nation and homeland. Some prescribed measures are as follows:

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<sup>2</sup> احادیث

<sup>3</sup> سیرت انبیا کرام

<sup>4</sup> تربیہ

<sup>5</sup> تزکیہ النفس

<sup>6</sup> Report of Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) by Aftab Hussain on March 02, 2015.

**PRESCRIBED MEASURES FOR THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL  
PROGRESS, REAL REFORMS AND IMPROVEMENTS:**

**Part One.**

**Note:** *These points, which are recommended individually- through the personal insight of the researcher (Muhammad Usman) were also found to be somehow, and in some manner, included in the previous education national policies and also in the presently ongoing NEP(2017):*

- 1) The proper and effective teaching of Islamic Faraz Uloom<sup>7</sup>, complete Tarjuma- e -Qur'an till Matric class, and revision of Tarjuma -e -Quran<sup>8</sup> in professional and degree awarding universities, in the manner, deemed suitable, should be done for the moral, spiritual and ethical grooming and character building of the national assets.
- 2) One National curriculum, one national board & one national examination system should be introduced i.e. all educational boards, all public and private educational institutions, in all provinces, should have the same curriculum, standards, policies and examination and result producing an equivalent system of criteria.
- 3) Better teacher hiring standards for both public and private sectors should be maintained, and a control over private school/college teachers' hiring standards should also be maintained. The teaching faculty must be regularized and should have a strong check and balance system upon them.

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<sup>7</sup> فرض علوم.

<sup>8</sup> ترجمہ قرآن.

**Part Two.**

**Note:** Following points were included in the NEP 2017-25, but they need to be more emphatic and effective, most probably after a proper, and conscientious review of those policies suggested before:

- 4) Abolition of provincial differences, quota system and promotion of a “National merit-based admission system for Higher and Professional/Degree program Education”.
- 5) Additional proper role of teachers in non-formal societal education for preaching the societies/localities, by the local teachers, on daily/weekly basis should be maintained, to enhance the process of civilization, societal growth and regulation, promotion of reverence and respect for law and order, and for a change in the national behaviour and for collective progress.
- 6) Teachers for societal awareness should be constituted a separate mandatory entity, for/by every department of state, to enhance the knowledge for the works of that respective departments and to facilitate their cooperation with the people by spreading awareness. Although it is somewhere a scattered and decentralized idea, and also resembles in function with the 5<sup>th</sup> point, but still can be addressed as a separate initiative further on.
- 7) Provision of totally free and standard education in all institutions (both public and private) for all classes- till Matric. (In the Private institutions in a sense that by gracefully raising the standards of the Public sector, so as to help massive shifts of students to the free totally free of cost Public sector education).

### **Part Three.**

**Note:** *The following points were found to be missed fatally in the NEP 2017:*

- 8) State-censured and royally biased history should be banned/controlled/restricted/abandoned, and true, just & accurate knowledge, in all the spheres of education, should be imparted to the students (like America as an example), as a step towards Universal justice in true and just education impartment, thus, aiming true human progress.
- 9) Improvement of govt. schools' standards and automatic admissions of children upon/after birth through local government system's help and assistance.
- 10) Co-education policy implications should be revised, reformed, restructured, reshaped and then reimplemented after reforms to confirm educational conducts as per the religious and cultural rules, norms, precautions and standards as it is observed to be producing contrary results to the different nurturing spiritual, educational, Tarbiyya, Tazkiya and character building aspects as defined in the NEP (2017)<sup>9</sup>. The co-education policy must be reformed at least, keeping in view its present deluding and destructive outcomes in the educational spheres and institutions.
- 11) Being equally normal human beings, as we know and believe ourselves not to be less than any other nation (specifically U.K/West) in intelligence and intellectual standards, so an increment of passing marks to 65 pc (equal to that of the Britain/ West)<sup>10</sup> & increment of learning techniques and standards according to the needs and approaches of modern era, through the increment of the frequency of the checking, moderation and advancement of the curriculums should be done, rather than that frequency of curricular up gradation mentioned in the NEP(2017)- as 5 and 10 years- for different respective cases.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Chapter 3 of Islamic Education, NEP 2017, emphasizing upon *the propagation of ideology of Islam; teaching of Quran with translation; teaching of AHADIS and SIRAT-ATAYYABA; character building (TARBIYYA) and purification of soul (TAZKIYYA-ANNAFS).*

<sup>10</sup> Outlook Pakistan.com internet article of 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017, by ZohaibZahid.

<sup>11</sup> Curricular portion of NEP 2017.

- 12) Conduction of fair examinations across the state and especially in the less developed rural areas of Sindh and Balochistan, as we see on the eves of almost every annual examination, that the T.V news headlines are flooded with continuous reports of open, courageous and shameless crimes of conducting cheating acts during the Board's examinations.
- 13) Assessment transparency efforts and ensuring the competency and legitimacy of the so-called paper checkers should be maintained, which situations, corrupt arrangements and such incompetent personnel provided with such an authority result otherwise, into pitiful and unreliable, unexpectedly good or bad results, due to improper checking customs and practices.
- 14) Strong check maintenance over student school continuation through the introduction and implementation and usage of award and reward methods, and somewhere, through minor civil punishment measures (in the form of fines, jails, and/or certain privileges uplifting)over parents/ students in case of child school abandonment or parental non-cooperation.
- 15) And the most important- the last but not the least recommendation, which was "totally missed" in 2017 and early 8 NEPs in the history,&whose carrying out drastically is the foremost need of the time is:

**What should be Our slogan and Demand? :**

**“ IMPLEMENTATION, IMPLEMENTATION, IMPLEMENTATION  
AND ONLY A RUTHLESS POLICY: IMPLEMENTATION! ”**

**Conclusion:**

Every country, group, nation and state have at least some individuals, that by **acting upon** whose **guidance and suggestions**, that particular country, group, nation and state can proceed and succeed ultimately at every now and then.

Certainly, neither our country is a state of fanatics and wanderers, nor every one of us is illiterate and totally ignorant (so that we may lack guides and guidance). The point around which I am trying to make us all circum-

navigate is that: we do have those learned people, who are known as scholars, teachers, educationists, prudent stake-holders, committed workers (having suggestions and experiences of working on the ground), and guides in their respective fields.

It is also a known fact, that these outstanding people have suggested us with a lot of outstanding policies, as can be seen, and observed in all the NEPs, and their working agendas and paradigms. Then what were those elements and constraints which kept us to 60% of overall literacy rate even today i.e. after 71 years of our independence in 2018?

The answer lies in admitting the fact that anything which was and is (in the case of budget 2k18 for example) being missed is the policy implementations, keeping to commitments made, and their implications on the ground and in reality.

If we all, through a campaign, and through a collective movement, fasten and tighten our belts steadfast, to work enthusiastically for the loopholes in the implementations of the policies and commitments made, then certainly, we can get out of the present catastrophic conditions which we are facing now.

And this is a fact and another irony, that the National Education Policy (2017-25) after constructing all the Pisas in its sketching of policy in the 1<sup>st</sup> chapter, end into the dooming reality from the dark windows of the past, by admitting and fearing that this policy may also not end into nothing in 2025, due to a lack of implementations at centre and peripheries and at every nook and corner of the state. So in a sense, like me as a younger one and those policy-makers as older ones have ended in the same conclusions, I can certainly say, that “every old and young one of our nation clearly knows that where we all lack and where we fail in- keeping the promises made”.

### **In the words of NEP (2017-25):**

*Pakistan has a history of developing detailed and well- designed education policies since 1947 but has fallen short of implementing them. We have repeatedly set goals of free, universal basic education, quality higher education to produce innovative knowledge, skills and competencies and scholars committed to doing that in an ethical manner. We are at a point where good plans have to be implemented through a well- defined*

*monitoring and evaluation system of accountability, both at the provincial and federal levels. Without such a system we will continue to postpone rather than achieve our goals to another day and another education policy. It is urgent to break the layers of inertia if we want to successfully compete in the comity of nations and create a place of honour for our nation.*

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## **Major Educational Problems Facing by Pakistan: Few Recommendation and Solutions.**

**By: Warda Ali .**

### **Introduction :**

Education is considered the cheapest defence of a nation. But the downtrodden condition of education in Pakistan bears an ample testimony of the fact that it is unable to defend its own sector. Though 62 years have been passed and 23 policies and action plans have been introduced yet the educational sector is waiting for the arrival of a saviour. The government of Pervaiz Musharraf invested heavily in the education sector and that era saw a visible positive educational change in Pakistani society. Nowadays, the economic situation in Pakistan is under stress and education is the worse affected sector in Pakistan. The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan says,

“The state of Pakistan shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within the minimum possible period”

In human development report Pakistan is placed at 136<sup>th</sup> position for having just 49.9% educated populace. The primary completion rate in Pakistan, given by Data centre of UNESCO, is 33.8% in females and 47.18% in males, which shows that people in the largest country of the world are unable to get the basic education.

### **Key point That Should be Deemed by Government.**

- 1. Change our education system
- 2. Increase funds for education
- 3. Makes more schools colleges and university
- 4. appoint trained teachers.

## **Problems And Issues Facing By Pakistani Education System:**

### **1. Education System is Based on Unequal lines :**

- The educational system of Pakistan is based on unequal lines. The medium of education is different in both, public and private sector. This creates a sort of disparity among people dividing them into two segments.

### **2. Regional Disparity:**

- Regional disparity is also a major cause. The schools in Baluchistan (The largest province of Pakistan by area) are not that much groomed as that of Punjab. In FATA, the literacy rate is deplorable constituting 29.5% in males and 3% in females.

### **3. The ratio of Gender Discrimination :**

- The ratio of gender discrimination is a cause which is projecting the primary school ratio of boys and girls which is 10:4 respectively. For the last few years, there has been an increase in the growth of private schools. That not only harm the quality of education but creates a gap among the haves and has not.

### **4. Lack Of Technical Education :**

- The lack of technical education is the biggest flaw in the educational policy that has never been focused before. Therefore, less technical people mean less.

### **5. Funds :**

- The allocation of funds for education is very low. It is only 1.5 to 2.0 per cent of the total GDP. It should be around 7% of the total GDP.

## **6. Untrained Teachers :**

- The teachers in government schools are not well trained. People who do not get a job in any other sector, they try their luck in the educational system. They are not professionally trained teachers so they are unable to train a nation.

## **7. Poverty :**

- Poverty is also another factor that restricts parents to send their children to public or private schools. So, they prefer to send their children to madrassas where education is totally free

## **Conclusion :**

Now I can suggest minister of education make a new policy of education is estimating the value of education, the government should take a solid step on this issue. Implementation instead of projecting policies should be focused on the Allocation of funds should be made easy for provinces to districts and then to educational institutions. The workshop must be arranged for teachers. Foreign states are using LSS system. This should be inducted in Pakistani schools to improve the hidden qualities of children's. Technical education must be given to all the classes. The education board of all continents has projected plan to give teach education to the children of industrial workers. Promotion of the primary education is the need of time teachers professors and educationists should be consulted while devising plan, syllabus or policy. The state seems to give up her responsibility and totally relying on the private sector. The need of time is to bring education is its original form to masses. Burdening student with so many books will not work as he will not understand what the world is going to do next moment. Education is the only cure of the instability in the state and can bring revolution through evolution by eradicating the social evils. This is how to remove illiteracy in Pakistan.

# **The Educational System Of Pakistan: Issues , Problems And Solutions.**

**by: Yusra Khan.**

## **Introduction**

It is mandated in the Constitution of Pakistan to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 5-16 years and enhance adult literacy. With the 18th constitutional amendment the concurrent list which comprised of 47 subjects was abolished and these subjects, including education, were transferred to federating units as a move towards provincial autonomy.

## **The Education System Of Pakistan:**

The education system of Pakistan is comprised of 260,903 institutions and is facilitating 41,018,384 students with the help of 1,535,461 teachers. The system includes 180,846 public institutions and 80,057 private institutions. Hence 31% educational institutes are run by the private sector while 69% are public institutes.

## **Problems:**

The issues lead to the comprehension of the problems which are faced in the development of the education system and the promotion of literacy. The study outlines seven major problems such as:

**1) Lack of Proper Planning:** Pakistan is a signatory to MDGs and EFA goals. However, it seems that it will not be able to achieve these international commitments because of financial management issues and constraints to achieve the MDGs and EFA goals.

**2) Social constraints:** It is important to realize that the problems which hinder the provision of education are not just due to issues of management by the government but some of them are deeply rooted in the social and cultural orientation of the people. Overcoming the latter is difficult and would require a

change in the attitude of the people until then universal primary education is difficult to achieve.

**3) Gender gap:** Major factors that hinder enrolment rates of girls include poverty, cultural constraints, illiteracy of parents and parental concerns about safety and mobility of their daughters. Society's emphasis on girl's modesty, protection and early marriages may limit family's willingness to send them to school. Enrolment of rural girls is 45% lower than that of urban girls; while for boys the difference is 10% only, showing that the gender gap is an important factor.

**4) Cost of education:** The economic cost is higher in private schools, but these are located in richer settlements only. The paradox is that private schools are better but not everywhere and government schools ensure equitable access but do not provide quality education.

**5) War on Terror:** Pakistan's engagement in the war against terrorism also affected the promotion of literacy campaign. The militants targeted schools and students; several educational institutions were blown up, teachers and students were killed in Balochistan, KPK and FATA. This may have to contribute not as much as other factors, but this remains an important factor.

**6) Funds for Education:** Pakistan spends 2.4% GDP on education. At the national level, 89% education expenditure comprises of current expenses such as teachers' salaries, while only 11% comprises of development expenditure which is not sufficient to raise the quality of education.

**7) Technical Education:** Sufficient attention has not been paid to the technical and vocational education in Pakistan. The number of technical and vocational training institutes is not sufficient and many are deprived of infrastructure, teachers and tools for training. The population of a state is one of the main elements of its national power. It can become an asset once it is skilled. Unskilled population means more jobless people in the country, which affects the national development negatively. Therefore, technical education needs priority handling by the government

Poverty, law and order situation, natural disasters, budgetary constraints, lack of access, poor quality, equity, and governance have also contributed to fewer enrolments.

## **Solutions**

There is a need for implementation of national education policy and vision 2030 education goals. An analysis of education policy suggests that at the policy level there are several admirable ideas, but practically there are some shortcomings also.

It may not be possible for the government at the moment to implement a uniform education system in the country, but a uniform curriculum can be introduced in educational institutes of the country. This will provide equal opportunity to the students of rural areas to compete with students of urban areas in the job market.

Since the majority of the Pakistani population resides in rural areas and the access to education is a major problem for them, it seems feasible that a balanced approach for formal and informal education be adopted. The government, as well as the non-government sector, should work together to promote education in rural areas.

The government should take measures to get school buildings vacated which are occupied by feudal lords of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab. Efforts should be made to ensure that proper education is provided in those schools.

The federal government is paying attention to the vocational and technical training, but it is important to make the already existing vocational and technical training centres more efficient so that skilled youth could be produced.

Since education is a provincial subject, the provincial education secretariats need to be strengthened. Special policy planning units should be established in provinces' education departments for the implementation of educational policies and the formulation of new policies whenever needed. The provincial education departments need to work out the financial resources required for realising the compliance of Article 25-A.

Federal Government should play a supportive role vis-à-vis the provinces for the early compliance of the constitutional obligation laid down in Article 25-A. Special grants can be provided to the provinces where the literacy rate is low.

Pakistan is not the only country which is facing challenges regarding the promotion of literacy and meeting EFA and MDGs commitments. Education remains a subject which is paid least attention in the whole South Asian region. UNDP report 2014 suggests that there has been an improvement in other elements of human development such as life expectancy, per capita income and human development index value (in past 3 years); but there has been no progress in the number of schooling years. The expected average for years of schooling in 2010 was 10.6 years but the actual average of schooling remained 4.7 for all South Asian countries. In the year 2013, the expected average number of years increased to 11.2 but the actual average of years of schooling of South Asian countries remained 4.7. Regional cooperation mechanism can also be developed to promote literacy in the South Asian region. Sharing success stories, making country-specific modifications and their implementation can generate positive results.

### **Recommendations:**

- Technical education should be made a part of secondary education. Classes for carpentry, electrical, and other technical education must be included in the curriculum.
- Providing economic incentives to the students may encourage the parents to send their children to school and may help in reducing the dropout ratio.
- The local government system is helpful in promoting education and literacy in the country. In a local government system, the funds for education would be spent on a need basis by the locality.
- Corruption in education departments is one of the factors for poor literacy in the country. An effective monitoring system is needed in education departments.
- For any system to work it is imperative that relevant structures are developed. Legislation and structure should be framed to plan for the promotion of education in the country. After the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment the education has become a provincial subject, therefore, the provinces should form legislation and design educational policies which ensure quality education.
- Unemployment of educated men and women is a major concern for Pakistan. There should be career counselling of the pupils in schools so that they have an understanding of the job market and they can develop their skills accordingly.
- Counselling of parents is required so that they can choose a career for their child which is market-friendly.
- There are two approaches to acquiring education: First, which is being followed by many in Pakistan is to get an education to earn bread and butter. The second approach is to get an education for the sake of personal development and learning. This approach is followed by affluent and economically stable people



who send their children to private schools and abroad for education. The problem arises when non-affluent families send their children to private schools, and universities. This aspiration for sending children for higher education is wrong because the country does not need managers and officers only. There are several other jobs where people are needed. Hence the mindset of sending one's children to university only for becoming officers and managers needs to be changed.

### **Conclusion:**

The reforms required in the education system of Pakistan cannot be done by the government alone, public private-participation and a mix of formal as well as non-formal education can pull out the majority of the country population from illiteracy. Similarly, to make the youth of the country asset, attention should be also paid to vocational-technical training.

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**Environment.**

## **The Environmental Issues Of Pakistan :An Abridge Study.**

**by:Areeba Mahmood.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

✓ what are environmental issues?

Environmental issues are defined as:

Problems with the planet's systems (air, water, soil, etc.) that have developed as a result of human interference or mistreatment of the planet.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF PAKISTAN:**

Environmental issues in Pakistan include deforestation, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, climate change, pesticide misuse, soil erosion, natural disasters and desertification.

These are serious environmental problems that Pakistan is facing, and they are getting worse as the country's economy expands and the population grows. Little is being done to tackle these issues because the goals of economic growth and tackling terrorism within the country supersede the goals of environmental preservation. Although NGOs and government departments have taken initiatives to stop environmental degradation, Pakistan's environmental issues still remain.

### **Economic Consequences of Environmental Degradation:**

The majority of Pakistan's industrial sectors, for example, fishing and agriculture, which count for more than one-fourth of the output and two-fifths of employment in Pakistan are highly dependent on the country's natural resources. Hence in order to sustain economic growth, there is a high demand for already scarce natural resources. However, it is ironic that what the country depends on for its growth is also what threatens the future welfare and success of the country. According to the World Bank, 70% of Pakistan's population lives in rural areas and are already stricken by high poverty levels. These people depend on natural resources to provide income and tend to overuse these resources. This leads to further degradation of the environment and subsequently increases poverty. This has led to what the World Bank refers to as a "vicious downward spiral of impoverishment and environmental degradation."

### **DEFORESTATION:**

Deforestation, clearance, or clearing is the removal of a forest or stand of trees where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use. Examples of deforestation include conversion of forestland to farms, ranches, or urban use. The most concentrated deforestation occurs in tropical rainforests. About 31 per cent of Earth's land surface is covered by forests.

Deforestation occurs for multiple reasons: trees are cut down to be used for building or sold as fuel (sometimes in the form of charcoal or timber), while cleared land is used as pasture for livestock and plantation. The removal of trees without sufficient reforestation has resulted in habitat damage,

biodiversity loss, and aridity. It has adverse impacts on biosequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Deforestation has also been used in war to deprive the enemy of vital resources and cover for its forces. Modern examples of this were the use of Agent Orange by the British military in Malaya during the Malayan Emergency and the United States military in Vietnam during the Vietnam War. As of 2005, net deforestation rates have ceased to increase in countries with a per capita GDP of at least US\$4,600. Deforested regions typically incur significant adverse soil erosion and frequently degrade into wasteland.

Disregard of ascribed value, lax forest management, and deficient environmental laws are some of the factors that allow deforestation to occur on a large scale. In many countries, deforestation—both naturally occurring and human-induced—is an ongoing issue. Deforestation causes extinction, changes to climatic conditions, desertification, and displacement of populations as observed by current conditions and in the past through the fossil record. More than half of all plant and land animal species in the world live in tropical forests.

Between 2000 and 2012, 2.3 million square kilometres (890,000 sq. mi) of forests around the world were cut down. As a result of deforestation, only 6.2 million square kilometres (2.4 million square miles) remain of the original 16 million square kilometres (6 million square miles) of forest that formerly covered the Earth. An area the size of a football pitch is cleared from the Amazon rainforest every minute, with 136 million acres (55 million hectares) of rainforest cleared for animal agriculture overall.

### **AIR POLLUTION:**

Air pollution is a growing environmental problem day by day in Karachi, especially in the large metropolises. According to a World Bank report, "Karachi's urban air pollution is among the most severe in the world and it engenders significant damages to human health and the economy" The inefficient use of energy, an increase in the number of vehicles used daily, an increase in unregulated industrial emissions and the burning of garbage and plastic have contributed the most to air pollution in urban areas. According to a recent study, Karachi's Environment Protection Department claims that the average level of pollution in big cities is approximately four times higher than the World Health Organization's limits. These emissions have detrimental effects, including "respiratory diseases, reduced visibility, loss of vegetation and an effect on the growth of plants."

One of the greatest contributors to air pollution is industrial activity. The inadequate air emission treatments and lack of regulatory control over industrial activity have contributed to the deterioration of ambient air quality in major cities. In addition, the common practice of burning massive amounts of solid waste, including plastic and rubber, on street corners by the public, releases toxic gases, which are extremely harmful to residents in the area.

### **WATER POLLUTION:**

Pakistan faces a major scarcity when it comes to water resources, especially finding clean water. There is only one major river, the Indus River, which supplies water throughout the agricultural plains in Punjab and in Sindh, while the rest of the country has very little access to other fresh water. The scarcity of water not only threatens Pakistan's economy but also poses a serious threat to the lives of millions of Pakistanis.

The issue of water pollution further worsens this problem for Pakistan. The sources for water pollution include the overuse of chemical fertilizers, the dumping of industrial wastes into lakes and rivers, untreated sewage being dumped into the ocean, and contaminated pipelines being used to transport water. The contamination of fresh drinking water makes it harder for people to find clean water supplies and increases the prevalence of waterborne diseases. Consequently, most of the reported health problems in Pakistan are either a direct or indirect result of polluted water. 45% of infant deaths are due to diarrhoea and 60% to overall waterborne diseases.

### **NOISE POLLUTION:**

The megacities of Pakistan, such as Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Rawalpindi, face the issue of noise pollution. The main source of this pollution is the traffic noise caused by buses, cars, trucks, rickshaws and water tankers. A study showed that on one of Karachi's main roads, the average noise level was around 90 dB and was capable of reaching about 110 db. This is much higher than the ISO's noise level standard of 70 dB, which is not meant to be harmful to the human ear. However, the study also concluded that in Pakistan, "the traffic noise levels limit as laid down by National Environment Quality standards, Environmental Protection Agency is 85 dB".

This high level of noise pollution can cause auditory and non-auditory health issues. Auditory issues include the loss of auditory sensory cells; non-auditory health issues include sleep disturbance, noise and cardiovascular disease, endocrine response to noise and psychiatric disorder. There are very few, vague laws and policies in regards to noise levels. There is no accountability, and while the federal and provincial environmental protection agencies receive dozens of complaints on noise pollution from the public, these agencies are unable to take action due to legal constraints and the absence of national noise level standards.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE:**

Climate change has affected the people and the environment of Pakistan in different ways. Although Pakistan is a relatively small emitter of greenhouse gas as compared to other countries, the country will, however, be greatly affected by the negative impacts of climate change. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey of 2014-15, the "increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events coupled with erratic monsoon rains causing frequent and intense floods and droughts" are the most prominent problems Pakistan will face due to climate change. The survey concluded that the change in weather patterns has destroyed infrastructures, has taken many lives and has had devastating impacts on the agriculture sector, which has, in turn, has affected Pakistan's economy.

According to the BBC Climate Asia report, the majority of the Pakistani people surveyed claimed that climate change has heavily impacted their lives in the form of floods and droughts, and most importantly has affected the availability of resources such as energy and water. 53% of Pakistanis felt that their lives had become worse off than they were five years ago. Although the effects of climate change are evident, the survey found that the majority of the people were unaware of the meaning of climate change, and "ascribed changes in climate and extreme weather events to the will of God."

### **SOIL EROSION:**

Soil erosion is the displacement of the upper layer of soil, one form of soil degradation. This natural process is caused by the dynamic activity of erosive agents, that is, water, ice (glaciers), snow, air (wind), plants, animals, and humans. In accordance with these agents, erosion is sometimes divided into water erosion, glacial erosion, snow erosion, wind (Aeolian) erosion, zoogenic erosion, and anthropogenic erosion. Soil erosion may be a slow process that continues relatively unnoticed, or it may occur at an alarming rate causing a serious loss of topsoil. The loss of soil from farmland may be reflected in reduced crop production potential, lower surface water quality and damaged drainage networks.

### **NATURAL DISASTERS:**

Due to Pakistan's diverse land and climatic conditions, it is prone to different forms of natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, droughts, cyclones and hurricanes. A disaster management report claims that the provinces of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Balochistan and AJK are vulnerable seismic regions and hence highly susceptible to earthquakes, while Sindh and Punjab constantly suffer from floods because they are low-lying areas.

Some of the worst natural disasters that Pakistan has faced include the 1935 Quetta earthquake when around 60000 people were killed, the 1950 floods when an estimated 2900 people died and 900000 people were left homeless, the 1974 Hunza earthquake where around 5300 people were killed, the 2005 Kashmir quake that killed at least 73000 and affected more than 1.5 million people, and the Pakistan floods of 2010 where 20 million people were affected.

### **DESERTIFICATION:**

Desertification is a type of land degradation in which a relatively dry area of land becomes increasingly arid, typically losing its bodies of water as well as vegetation and wildlife. It is caused by a variety of factors, such as through climate change (particularly the current global warming) and through the overexploitation of soil through human activity. When deserts appear automatically over the natural course of a planet's life cycle, then it can be called a natural phenomenon; however, when deserts emerge due to the rampant and unchecked depletion of nutrients in soil that is essential for it to remain arable, then a virtual "soil death" can be spoken of, which traces its cause back to human overexploitation. Desertification is a significant global ecological and environmental problem.

## **CONCLUSION:**

- The general population and additionally the legislature of Pakistan will need to take some genuine steps to control the natural issues in Pakistan for living better and solid lives. The legislature ought to assume liability of making so as to make environment useful for its kin such laws that denied the natural issues and contamination. Print media and additionally electronic media of Pakistan ought to make mindfulness among the general population about damages of natural issues. The vehicles ought to be permitted out and about after appropriate checking of motors
- We should arrange local utility's energy conservation programs.
- Arrange or organize a beach or river cleanup.
- Minimize the use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers. DO NOT dispose of these chemicals, motor oil or other automotive fluids into the sanitary sewer or storm sewer systems. Both of them end at the river.
- Reduce making of plastics bags.



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## **Exploring Environmentalism: A Short Sketch.**

**By: Humaira Ahmed.**

### **Introduction:**

**The environment** is everything that is around us. It can be living or non-living things. It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. Living things live in their **environment**. They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their **environment**.

### **Issues Related To Environment.**

Our Mother Earth is currently facing a lot of environmental concerns. environmental issues like pollution, waste disposal and dumping, melting of Arctic and Antarctic, climate change and global warming including whole in the ozone layer, deforestation and many more effect every human, animal and nation on this planet. Over the last few decades, the exploitation of our planet and the degradation of our environment have gone up at an alarming rate. As our actions have been not in favour of protecting this planet, we have seen natural disasters striking us more often in the form of flash floods, tsunamis and cyclones.

### **1) Pollution:**

**There are three types of pollution air pollution, water pollution and soil pollution:**

#### **Air Pollution :**

Air, water and soil take a huge number of years to recover. Industry and engine vehicle fumes are the most obvious toxins. Substantial metals, nitrates and plastic are poisons in charge of pollution. While water contamination is brought about by oil slicks, acid rain, and urban sprawl; air contamination is created by different gasses and poisons discharged by businesses and manufacturing plants and burning of fossil fuels; soil contamination is majorly created by mechanical waste that takes supplements out of the soil.

#### **Water Pollution:**

Clean drinking water is turning into an uncommon thing. Water is turning into a monetary and political concern as the human populace battles for this need. Waste from industrial and agricultural activities pollute the water that is used by humans, animals and plants. The polluted water threatens the lives of aquatic life as it causes mutations and deaths in marine life that becomes trapped in or consumes the garbage.

### **Soil and Land Pollution:**

Soil pollution simply means the degradation of the earth's surface as a result of human activities like mining, littering, deforestation, industrial, construction and agricultural activities. Land pollution can have a huge environmental impact in the form of air pollution and soil pollution which in turn can have an adverse effect on human health.

### **Noise Pollution:**

Noise pollution is another common form of pollution that causes temporary disruption when there is an excessive amount of unpleasant noise. Construction activities, industrialization, increase in vehicular traffic, lack of urban planning are few of the causes of noise pollution.

#### **2) Deforestation:**

Our woodlands create new oxygen and additionally help in managing temperature and precipitation. At present, timberlands cover 30% of the area, but wooded areas are being lost on a regular basis because people are looking for homes, food, and materials. Deforestation is a huge problem and will just continue to get worse.

#### **3) Melting Of Arctic And Antarctic :**

The Arctic is melting much faster than expected, and could even be ice-free in summer by the late 2030s, a report from the Arctic Council's Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program suggests.

#### **4) Wasted Disposal And Dumping:**

The problem of waste dumping is very much a part of the lives of Karachites, to a point where it is considered ordinary, it is very common to see piles of trash instead of trees on roadsides and outside houses. City waste, which includes domestic, industrial, mining and agricultural by-products amongst other pollution, is often left unattended, dumped in landfills or burnt rather than disposed of in a safe manner, which is a serious threat to the local population. About 20,000 tons of solid waste is produced every day; however, only 2,000 tons are transported to landfill sites outside Karachi. This waste is usually left on streets or dumped wherever space is available, thus destroying the appearance of the city.

#### **5) Population:**

as it confronts deficiency of assets like water, fuel and food. Overpopulation is one of the most important environmental issues.

### 6) **Nuclear Waste :**

Radioactive waste is a nuclear fuel that contains radioactive substance and is a by-product of nuclear power generation. The radioactive waste is an environmental concern that is extremely toxic and can have a devastating effect on the lives of the people living nearby, if not disposed of properly. Radioactive waste is considered to be harmful to humans, plants, animals and the surrounding environment.

### 7) **Loss Of Endangered Species :**

An endangered species is a group of organisms which is at risk of becoming extinct. The main reason for the loss of endangered species is environment issues. Environment issues can alter the delicate balance of an ecosystem. Relatively minor changes in temperature can allow some species to thrive, while others perish. More dramatic climate changes can lead to the melting of ice caps and glaciers, with the consequent disruption to the local ecosystems. On a worldwide basis, the resulting rise in sea levels can disrupt the ecosystems of many species.

### **Solutions:**

1: The solutions to air pollution are straightforward but they require action: quit coal, establish clear, strict air quality targets.

The most basic solution for air pollution is to end its root causes: quit coal and move away from fossil fuels, replacing them with clean renewable energy.

2: Take air quality into consideration when conducting environmental assessments for major projects; for example, flyovers and highways should be far away from residential areas.

3: Most people discard dust cloths, paper waste, synthetic materials, and wrappers in the toilet. The destructive elements of all these materials end up in lakes, rivers or oceans. Preventing from this habit can help in stopping water pollution.

4: Desist from pouring cooking oil, fat or grease down the kitchen sink. Instead, keep a jar that collects all the oils, fats and grease and discards in solid waste.

5: Government should ban the use of plastic material. Plastic leftovers such as used plastic water bottle disposable, plastic plates and plastic bags frequently end up in oceans and lakes contaminating natural habitats and destroying aquatic life.

6: Always conserve water. Play an important role in reducing water pollution by conserving water at all time. You can achieve this by ensuring the taps are always off when they are not in use.

7: Plant more and more trees.

8: Many animals live in developed areas and this means they must navigate a landscape full of human hazards. One of the biggest obstacles to wildlife living in developed areas is roads. Roads divide habitat and present a constant hazard to any animal attempting to cross from

one side to the other. So when you're out and about, slow down and keep an eye out for wildlife.

9: Shooting, trapping, or forcing a threatened or endangered animal into captivity is also illegal and can lead to their extinction. Don't participate in this activity, and report it as soon as you see it to your local state or federal wildlife enforcement office.

10: Teach your friends and family about the wonderful wildlife, birds, fish and plants that live near you. The first step to protecting endangered species is learning about how interesting and important they are.

### **Conclusion:**

To protect our nation and forthcoming nation we strongly need a training and moral guidance to preserve our Environment, and for that, we need to enhance our knowledge regarding environmental issues, so that we may further increase and disseminate awareness among masses that to preserve and protect our environment to live in Healthy Environment.

# **Foreign Policy.**

## **The Foreign Policy Of Pakistan: A Personal Assessment.**

**by: Hassaan -bin -Waqar.**

### **Introduction :**

No country today can think of a life independent of other nation. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technological fields. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy.<sup>1</sup>

The foreign policy dictates how a country will act with respect to other countries politically, socially, economically and military, and to a somewhat lesser extent, how it behaves towards non-state actors. It is a strategy or combination of strategies carefully formulated by one state of maintaining relations with other states and non state actors for protection and promotion of national interests.

### **Quaid e Azam vision of Foreign policy of Pakistan:**

The foreign policy of Pakistan is guided by the vision and principles set forth by the founding father of the country, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who said that:

***“Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter”***

### **Foreign Policymaking agencies of Pakistan:**

The Parliament, Ruling Party In Lower House and Governmental Cabinet makes The Foreign policy under the purview Of Prime Minister.

### **Basic Goals of Pakistan Foreign Policy:**

- Maintenance of territorial integrity.
- Maintenance of its political independence.
- Acceleration of social and economics development.
- Strengthening its place on the globe.
- Keep Cordial and friendly relation with all country.

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<sup>1</sup>Idrees , Shifa. : <https://www.slideshare.net/ShefaIdrees/pakistan-foreign-policyits-objectives-and-principles>

### **Principles of Pakistan's Foreign policy:**

The primary objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is to safeguard the national security, territorial integrity and political sovereignty of the country.

1. To protect Pakistan's economic interests abroad.
2. To project the image of Pakistan as a progressive, modern and democratic Islamic country.
3. To promote peace, stability and friendly relations with Afghanistan.
4. To find the resolution of all disputes with India including the issue of Kashmir. Raise the Kashmir issue on international forums.
5. To forge cordial and friendly relations with all neighbours, Muslim countries and the larger international community.
6. To fulfil its responsibilities as a responsible member of the international community.
7. To prevent and respond to threats and capitalize on opportunities.
8. To safeguard the interests of Pakistani Diaspora.
9. To become a Member of the International Organization.

### **Aims/Objective of Pakistan Foreign Policy:**

Following are the aims/objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.

- National Security
- Territorial integrity
- Economics well-being
- National prestige.

### **Elements Affecting Foreign policy:**

- The political organisation found in a country also greatly influence the foreign policy.
- For Example, authoritarian system quick foreign policy decision taken
- The press also plays a vital role in the foreign policy formulation process. The nature of political accountability prevailing in a system also greatly influence the foreign policy of the state.
- The leadership also play a vital role in the shaping of a country's foreign policy.
- The great power structure prevailing in the world politics also greatly influence the policy of a country.
- While making foreign policy the state has to take note of international law, treaties and contract.
- While formulating its foreign policy a country has to take note of the reaction of other states to its various actions.



- The world public opinion also influences the state's foreign policy.<sup>2</sup>

### **History of Pakistan foreign policy:**

Pakistan's Foreign Policy has always remained the Arab Centric with Saudi Arab having a Central role and Even its alignment towards the US since Independence. Pakistan has never

revisited its Foreign Policy holistically to suit the Needs of the country on independent approach. Since Independence, Pakistan has never clarified its stance on Foreign Policy development and the Terms of Engagement with its neighbours and the big powers. That was why Pakistan's First Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan Preferred the US than Russia for its Friendship and paid his visit to America and became the part of West Block than East Block ie the then USSR.

Though Pakistan played a pivotal role in Russia-Afghan war this strategic partnership did not bear any fruit for the nation due to Political instability, Strong Military Intervention and weak fiscal Policies.

This Diplomatic relationship or bonhomie has never proved Fruitful for the country owing to America being a fair weather Friend as Pak-US relations have always been marred by Distrust. Event Security Aid offered to Pakistan by America affected its Independent Foreign Policy to the extent that the used aid as a pressure tool to force Pakistan to do More to combat terrorism and remove Safe haven of terrorists within Pakistan Domain. Although, Pakistan laid down numerous sacrifices of Soldiers and Civilians; approximately over 100000 in so-called War against Terrorism. Pakistan has already paid a heavy price to be an Ally of Pakistan.

Especially, American led NATO strikes on Afghanistan in which Pakistan was asked to cooperate and hand over the Airports and Roads for Transportation of weapons to Afghanistan for NATO forces to topple Taliban Government and to kill or capture Osama Bin Ladin -The Mastermind of 9/11 Strike on World Trade Centre. American president Bush attacked Afghanistan to avenge the 9/11 incident and to please his fellow Americans. Ever since the Strike, Afghanistan is still unstable despite the passage of 17 years of American led NATO Forces Presence. Even Taliban control 40 % of Afghanistan till today. There is no peace and frequents Suicide attacks on NATO forces and civilians have become the order of the day.

America is losing the Afghan war against terrorism badly but it resorts to blaming Pakistan for Terrorist Safe Havens along the Durand line and its fiasco in Afghan War is being associated with Pakistan but the statistics suggest that Pakistan has suffered a lot than the US. Hundreds of Civilians and Soldiers were killed in Suicide Bomb blasts on Mosques, Churches, Temples, Schools and other Political Rallies.

This happened because Pakistan cooperated with the US in Afghanistan allowing it to use Pakistan's soil against the Taliban. Such cooperation enraged Taliban against Pakistan and they become fierce enemies of Pakistan – especially its brave Armed forces who initiated their major offensive against these Extremists in shape of Operation Zarb-e-Azb and Operation Rad-ul-Fassad which broke their Waist and Pakistan returned to peace. The Pak-Afghan border became

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

the route for Aghan Taliban to penetrate in KPK and Punjab. Our Political Parties have never mandated the Security agencies against such extremist forces owing to their close linkages with them by a few political parties who have never condemned these elements rather supported them privately. After APS attack, Political parties gave go head to Paramilitary forces to launch Operation after adopting National Action Plan and establishing NACTA.

Pakistan Army has given unprecedented sacrifices for the defence of the country but Americans remained stuck to do more and same narrative of “Do More” prompted American President Donald Trump to blame Pakistan Through tweet that Pakistan has deceived the US despite being paid billions in Security Aid. That blame stirred widespread protests against Us in Pakistan by various Parties. Even, ISPR Chief Major General Asif Ghafoor said that the aid they received is just \$225 Million, not Billion. Even, the then PML-N Government was on the same page with ISPR and decided to review and reshape their Policy with new and equal terms of Engagement with the US but unfortunately that did not materialize since it was too late for them to respond as there was no Foreign Minister in PML-N Government for almost four years, only Sartaj Aziz worked as Advisor to PM on Foreign Affairs .

Pakistan did fail in devising an independent foreign Policy due to being the recipient of Security aid from the US and they stood Mum over the issue for several days until the regular debate on Electronic Media compelled them to clarify and respond to the allegation that rocked the country’s supremacy and Respect amongst world Nations.<sup>3</sup>

### **Problems Facing by the Current Foreign policy of Pakistan:**

Now, when the **new government** (PTI) has emerged as single majority Party at Centre and likely to form a government in Center, Punjab, KPK and Coalition Government in Baluchistan.

**Internationally trade ties with neighbours** It has great opportunity to devise an independent Foreign Policy for Pakistan to boost up its image Internationally and building Trade ties with neighbours. In his Victory Speech, Imran Khan envisaged his Foreign Policy that he intends to extend trade links and **economic connectivity** in the region and beyond.

In the Foreign Policy of PTI led Government, Saudi Arab and Iran will have a central role followed by Old friend China. **CPEC** He resolved to maintain friendly relations with China and continue the CPEC projects for Infrastructural Development of Pakistan. He said that **relationship with Saudi Arab and Iran** will benefit Pakistan on ideological grounds and help improve Pakistan economically.

**Envisaged US-Pak Relations on equality basis** He also envisaged US-Pak Relations on equality basis which may be beneficial for both Nations rather than the imposition over other. Especially, Imran Khan’s interests in maintaining Stability in Afghanistan as except this, there would be looming security threats for Pakistan. Pakistan envisages engagement with Washington on equality basis and as a key ally to the US on basis of Mutual interest and trust.

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<sup>3</sup>Malik, Abdul Rehman .

<https://morning.pk/story/27571> .

**peace in Afghanistan** He aspired that there should be peace in Afghanistan so that we have open borders with Afghanistan for trade as Afghanistan is a landlocked Country and it has only option to have traded through Pakistan.

**About relations with India**, he had the clear position that Pakistan wants Trade with India and other neighbours but the **Kashmir issue** has the central role.

He offered India for dialogue to discuss the issue on Table Talks rather than indulging in Blame Game for Internal incidents. He stressed that the trade between Pakistan and India will mutually benefit both countries. Since PTI's main objective is to revive the Pakistan economy and decrease the growing foreign Debt and boosting and attracting investments in the country. He went on to say that If India advances one Step forward, I would advance two steps as it is very important for the people of Kashmir that the issue must be resolved through Dialogue to pave the way for the trade.

Let's hope that if PTI led Government reshapes the Foreign Policy of Pakistan and the Terms of Engagement with Neighbors and big powers i.e US, China and Russia, it will have far-reaching effects and Pakistan will reap the benefits of Regional Connectivity and revival of Economy provided that the New Envisioned Policy is implemented in letter and spirit. Since it is the right time to do every possible attempt and utilize every possible option to revive the economy and bringing in foreign investments and getting rid of foreign Debt.

Imran Khan's Foreign Policy Vision has been welcomed by the world especially Saudi Arab, Iran, India, US, China and Afghanistan and all the countries showed their resolve to extend bilateral relations with New PTI Government of Pakistan. Even, Afghan President, Ashraf Ghani through his tweet confirmed that he had a Telephonic conversation with Imran Khan and have extended the invitation to Imran Khan to pay his kind visit to Afghanistan and reiterated his stance to extend bilateral relations. A similar gesture was also shown by Saudi Arab, Iran, China, US and India through their Ambassadors and foreign Office Spokesman.

There is also a plan in the ranks of PTI to invite all the SAARC Member Nations' PMs, Presidents including Indian PM Narendra Modi, Afghan President, Ashraf Ghani, Saudi Arab Prince, Turkish President Erdogan to participate in oath taking ceremony of Imran Khan as PM of Pakistan but PTI's spokesman Mehmood-ul Rashid confirmed that such development is in pipeline and it will be discussed in the meeting after the process of formation of Governments in centre, Punjab and KP.<sup>4</sup>

### **Analysis :**

I do agree with the article of Mr Abdul Rehman Malik till few extents which published into daily Morning mail. in the current situation, as our country is facing internal and external issues economically and morally. therefore present foreign minister displayed the strategy of Pakistan in front of the world and trying to remove the blame mud which the hostile countries have applied over Pakistan for several years.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

Let's hope Mr Qureshi may complete a successful term as a foreign minister, for that he will need a regular engagement with his boss, the prime minister, particularly when it comes to forging an inter-institutional consensus on key foreign policy and national security issues.

Definitely, It will be difficult, but it is also possible. Furthermore, Pakistan is building a good relationship between all countries and especially strong with those to whom we already have a good relationship. For example, we are going to extend quality work in CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) with collaboration with other states and in this purview, Pakistan has signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia and will working on it more than before to enhance the relationship with the other countries.

Moreover, the PM of Pakistan should connect all Islamic country in one unit under the umbrella of OIC. Therefore It's the start of the new government and we hope that Pakistan will be moving forward as a developed country in a future perspective. Internally Pakistan is trying to establish a good administration for the people of Pakistan.<sup>5</sup>

### **Foreign Policy and Intrastate Affairs: A Personal View :**

As we know that Pakistan is not a developed the country and it needed economic and social support this time to resolve an internal issue such as:

- The low class/poor people of Pakistan couldn't survive those increased prices which have been imposed by the current government.
- The government must have to plan first about poor people that how could they can bear the expenses of daily life routine.
- To draft a policy which may be good for Pakistan in term of strategy in UN and worldwide.
- The real face of Pakistan which world is seeing should be according to our culture, values and dignity not according to western values based.
- People of Pakistan are facing too many issues regarding their basic needs and wants, they simply cannot understand the governmental matters and how they could understand even though they only have time to earn money whole of the day to fulfil their desires and needs.
- Furthermore, the main departments of Government must be transparent in their mode of functions, as we know that the government is working over transparent departmental accountability such as executive but these practices are taking too much time which is not praisable.
- As per news and documentation, we let know that IMF wouldn't lend to Pakistan. It is the reflection of a rigid foreign policy.

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid .

## **Conclusion:**

One should know that Satisfaction and dissatisfaction exist everywhere, but our point of view must be positive then all thing would in result become positive. As per above-mentioned discussion, here I am concluding Pakistan's current situation. Government is moving on the better side of affairs but it must first have to think to arrange some funds for those people whose survival is not possible in current situation due to poverty, unemployment and due to daily wants and needs.<sup>6</sup>

As much as concern to CPEC and current paki government is concerned ,the Positive kind of understanding Must be developed between Pakistan and China under the new government of PTI, a Recently Published controversial report by Financial Times titled 'Pakistan rethinks its role in Xi's Belt and Road plan' appeared on September 9, 2018 was quite damaging as it referred to Prime Minister's Adviser on Commerce and Industry Abdul Razzak Dawood saying that " the previous government did a bad job negotiating with China on CPEC — they didn't do their homework correctly and didn't negotiate correctly so they gave away a lot." The report says, "Pakistan plans to review or renegotiate agreements reached under China's Belt and Road Initiative, joining a growing list of countries questioning the terms of their involvement in Beijing's showpiece infrastructure investment plan." Although the Ministry of Commerce has rejected the report and said that the Commerce Minister was quoted out of context.

## **Current Policy Issues Faced By Pakistan: The Contingent Approach.**

*By: Humayun Gulshireen.*

### **Introduction:**

Foreign policy includes defining the national interest as well as the economic interest and strategies chosen both to safeguard that and to achieve its policy goal.

The supreme interest of foreign policy to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. After getting independent from imperialist power Pakistan faced the worst condition of foreign affair. The Quaid- e - Azam idealism in the field of state organization found an equally manifestation in the realm of foreign policy.

“Our foreign policy is a friend line and goodwill towards all the nation of the world. We don’t cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation, we believe in principles of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our almost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found in laking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and supreme people of the world and in upholding the principles of the united nations”.

This was the statement of Quaid e Azam which clearly give the perspective that Pakistan will never support the major super n-power or other which are innovative in conflict and oppression. The clear and hence viewpoint would be based on promoting peace and prosperity main nation of the world. After the death of Quaideazam, the big sacrifice for Pakistan foreign policy affairs was Liaquat Ali Khan and first foreign minister sir Zafarullah khan they both worked extraordinarily mainly on economic crises also which was major issues at that time. This was little introduction after gotten independence.

After 9/11 attacked the main problem to ensure Pakistan policy, like terrorism, extremism and economic decline have impeded the structure of Pakistan policy. As with the inception of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many challenges emerge after the US attacked Pakistan which gave birth or postures the terrorism in the southern region which heavily impact the sovereignty or territorial integrity to a big extent. Because Pakistan shares its longest borders to its neighbour country due to which many terrorist attacked in Pakistan come from the border of Afghanistan.

Than drone attacked by the US is also a big challenge took-Afghanistan. Drone strikes are clearly violating the Pakistan interest and sovereignty, and through the strike, Pakistan is getting a great deal of collateral damage and innocent people are

being killed. Due to this drone strike the no of a suicide attack in different part of Pakistan is increasingly simultaneously.

### **KASHMIR ISSUE:-**

Another great challenge to the foreign policy of Pakistan is Kashmir issue. After independence, the Kashmir issue remains a bone contention between Pakistan and India. On the issue of Kashmir both countries have fought wars of 165, 1971 and 1999 Kargil war and in 1988, both countries have tested a nuclear missile had made a region a dangerous. Both countries showed resolve the conflict through negotiation and table talk or do referendum that the people of Kashmir want to live as a separate state or they want to merge their self with India or Pakistan and United nation united states should work as arbitrators to resolve this global issue.

### **BALUCHISTAN ISSUE:-**

After the Akbar Bugti assassination, the situation worsened attack in national installations of armed forces and non-provincial civilians. External interference in Balochistan is also may be found, Baluchistan strategic importance and China investment in Gawadar port are also not liked by many states.

### **TERRORISM:-**

After 9/11 the western created a concept of blaming Muslim as a terrorist. Pakistan faced of tremendous pressure from West that Pakistan posture terrorist groups such as Al Qaida and Haqqani and have a link with Afghan Taliban. This is the biggest challenge that Pakistan should provide explicit and implicit perspective to the West that Pakistan didn't support any terrorist group and have no link with any group.

1. The unwillingness of foreign sports players and teams to come to Pakistan for playing and tourist due to the security situation.
2. Decrease in foreign investment due to law and order situation and energy crisis.

### **REFORMATION:-**

Reformation in opportunities to seek the strong foreign policy.

### **REGIONAL CO-OPERATION:-**

As in South Asian regions, Pakistan has the opportunity to strengthen the relationship with China which is going to world biggest economic power by the year of 2025, and also to improve the relationship with Russia which is

considered as major Eurasian powers. For regional cooperation, Pakistan should normalize its relation with India and made the SAARC more effective as like EU and Asian.

### **UNIPOLARITY TO MULTIPOLARITY:**

After the attack of 9/11, the US invaded in Afghanistan and Iraq have weak it unipolarity due to which in upcoming decade world is shifting to multipolar Pakistan have this opportunity to build itself and emerge as string power.

### **CPEC AS GAME CHANGER:**

A 46 billion project which tends to modernize Pakistans infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation network numerous energy project and special economic zone.

CPEC promises to unlock many doors of trade and connecting the country to west and north-west due to its many job opportunities would be available to Pakistan people and engineer and many local industries would emerge.

### **PAKISTAN S GEO-STRATEGICAL LOCATION:**

The important geo-strategical location of Pakistan cannot be ignored as I mention above the CPEC as game changer which backbone is Gawader port due to which you can trade with the west and middle east and also provide port facilities to landlocked countries of central Asia and Afghanistan.

### **CONCLUSION:**

After getting independence from imperial power Pakistan foreign policy remains hamstring by host issue like the 9/11 attacked change the scenario of world politics which intensively affect the Pak-Afghan policy from independence day to till Pak foreign policy has influenced by military intelligence agencies civil bureaucracy Feudal lord. It must be finished free from foreign policy then Pakistan will exist as an independent state and also free the state from the influence of superpowers.

- Secondly, Pakistan should not depend on US relation she must be made good relations with Russia and India which is Pak border sharing and neighbour and also include the activities and economic relations of SAARC to make an effective organization like EU and



other. Due to Islamic ideology, Pakistan should have good relationships with Muslim countries. It is a matter of fact due to its dependency on donor countries in the economy has been getting dictation from donor countries in domestic and foreign policy. New made civil abolish subsidies on electricity and on other items the influence of IMF and world bank. Foreign due to such influence Pak foreign policy is unable to make decisions on many issues. For healthy democratic and foreign affairs. These issues must be resolved.

## The Essential Of Pakistan Current Foreign Policy.

By: Rabia Ahmed

### Introduction:

“A country's foreign policy (also called the international relations policy) is a set of goals about how the country will work with other countries economically, politically, socially and militarily. Foreign policy also involves dealing with groups that are not countries but that are still important. These are called non-state actors and might include religious groups, large companies, or even terrorist groups. The study of foreign relations is known as foreign policy analysis (FPA) and the work is called diplomacy. Most countries have a foreign minister who directs these things.

- Foreign Policy Challenges After Election 2018 :

*A well-formulated foreign policy is essential in an age of globalization when new challenges have emerged.*

A coherent, well-formulated and popularly supported foreign policy is essential, especially in an age of **globalization** when new and daunting challenges have emerged. Foreign policy cannot be seen in isolation, for it is only a reflection of a country's domestic policy. The two are linked inextricably, as foreign policy cannot be effective and credible unless backed by a domestic policy that promotes harmony and good governance at home.

The preceding sentences are drawn from the PML-N's electoral manifesto in 2013. They make for sensible reading. But 'National Security and Foreign Policy' was only the 12th section in the PML-N manifesto of 14 parts. And while the measures and initiatives the PML-N pledged to undertake were mostly non-controversial, attempting to assert itself in the national security and foreign policy domains proved disastrous for the PML-N government, and may have contributed to Nawaz Sharif's ouster. In hindsight, the collision between the military-led establishment and the Sharif-led PML-N government may have been foretold in the party's election manifesto. "Pakistan today is at war within, while isolated abroad," the 2013 manifesto stated. "Consequently, a deep malaise afflicts the country; its social, economic and political schisms creating grave doubts and misgivings even in the minds of our friends."

In 2018, the challenges in the national security and foreign policy domains remain numerous and complex. But there are significant opportunities too. Whichever party or coalition takes charge of the federal government after the elections, the conduct of foreign policy will be fundamental to its success.

The internal dimension i.e. managing civil-military relations will perhaps be as important as the external dimension. Ultimately, much will depend on how Pakistan manages its ties with four countries: China, the US, Afghanistan and India.

### **CPEC And Pak China Relation :**

China is central to Pakistan's medium-term economic future. As a maturing world power, its importance in regional security will grow. With CPEC an original pillar of the Belt and Road Initiative, many of the early CPEC-related projects set to mature during the next parliament's term and Pakistan almost certainly needing external financial aid, the economic dimension of the relationship will need further attention. In particular, the growing criticism that the PML-N government was unnecessarily secretive and opaque in agreements reached with China and that the commercial terms of many agreements may not be favourable to Pakistan needs to be addressed.

Surely, given both states' commitment to strong bilateral ties, an economic rebalancing can be achieved in a constructive manner. In addition, Pakistan should heed the well-meaning Chinese advice that the regional security environment is improved. The Chinese examples of developing robust trade ties with India and not allowing the Doklam stand-off to derail ties are instructive.

The growing economic and military strength of South and West Asia and of regional countries should be seen as an opportunity for engagement for Pakistan just as China has done.

The deepening of Pakistan's ties with China contrasts poorly with the worsening of ties with the US. President Donald Trump has proved as disruptive as candidate Trump had promised, and in the case of Pakistan, there has been a downturn in ties. America's so-called South Asia strategy announced in 2017 and Mr Trump's New Year Day tweet combined with the state here bristling at the tone and substance of some of the American accusations against it have caused ties to further deteriorate.

### **The Afghan Problem:**

If there is to be an improvement, it will almost certainly centre on Afghanistan. There Pakistan continues to have a historic opportunity to help put an end to what next year will be 40 years of near-continuous war. The next government's focus should be to work with the military leadership to help achieve a political settlement in Kabul with the Afghan Taliban. Lasting stability in Afghanistan is the stated desired outcome for all actors and it is within the realm of possibility.

- **Indian Issue :**

Recent overture by our military leadership should be taken seriously and the civilian government that takes charge after the election should move quickly to try and restore dialogue with India. It is not clear if Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi will easily accept a fresh Pakistani outreach to his government, but the logic of engagement and dialogue must eventually prevail. All this will hopefully be reflected in the new manifestos. May the next government achieve more than its predecessors on the foreign policy front.

- **Setting Foreign Policy :**

The Foreign Office needs serious, full-time and empowered political leadership — a reality that PML-N supremo Nawaz Sharif ignored for a full parliamentary term between 2013 and 2018.

So, it is welcome that the new PTI foreign minister, Shah Mehmood Qureshi, has immediately faced the media and attempted to give the country and the outside world an indication of the PTI government's approach to and priorities in the foreign policy domain.

“Let me be clear: the foreign policy will be made here, at the Foreign Office of Pakistan,” Mr Qureshi has commendably stated. He also indicated his preferred approach to healing the civil-military divide: “I will engage with all the institutions for the betterment of the country. It is the policy across the world. Feedback is sought from national security institutions.”

Taken together, Mr Qureshi's comments suggest that the PTI will indeed seek to increase the space civilians have in the foreign policy and national security domains and that it will do so by engaging in an inter-institutional dialogue.

If the PTI is to succeed in crafting a civilian-led foreign policy, Mr Qureshi and his boss, Prime Minister Imran Khan, will also have to develop a coherent strategic vision. All newly installed governments have talked of dialogue, good neighbourly relations and a focus on trade. But the strategic environment that Pakistan must contend with is fraught with risk and needs careful management.

Even in a relationship as seemingly rock solid and on a path to greater strategic convergences than ever as with China, there are serious financial issues in CPEC projects that will have to be resolved. Mr. Qureshi's claim that his government's new foreign policy will “begin and end at Pakistan” seemingly a version of US President Donald Trump's ‘America first’ policy will be quickly tested by both friend and rival.

India, Afghanistan and the US are perennial challenges for Pakistan to deal with and the PTI ought to be prepared for bruising discussions on an array of issues. The PTI government could benefit from Mr Qureshi's tenure as PPP foreign minister in that regard. Perhaps what the PTI's foreign policy team should keep in mind is that much will depend on how engaged Prime Minister Khan remains and the overall state of the civil-military relationship. Mr Khan's politics has long revolved around a mostly, arguably wholly, domestic agenda. A victory speech the day after the general election was widely welcomed perhaps because for the first time Mr Khan had spoken in some detail about his foreign policy vision.

So, if Mr Qureshi is to have a successful term as foreign minister, he will need the regular engagement of his boss, the prime minister, particularly when it comes to forging an inter-institutional consensus on key foreign policy and national security issues. It will be difficult, but it is possible.

- **The Dilemma Of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:**

Speaking earlier this year at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs on "Continuing Search for Stability: Pakistan and Afghanistan," noted Pakistani author Ahmed Rashid was quoted as saying by Dawn that Pakistan has made two "grievous mistakes" in its foreign policy. The first came at the end of the Cold War, he said, when Pakistan decided to "move proxy resources to Kashmir," radicalizing the Kashmiri nationalist movement."

The second major error, according to Rashid, came in 2003 when General Pervez Musharraf decided to resurrect the Afghan Taliban. This proved a shot in the arm for the Pakistani Taliban, and within several years local militants in Pakistan were "calling for the overthrow of the Pakistani state." Increasingly, Pakistan was being accused by neighbouring countries of providing safe sanctuaries for militants on Pakistani soil.

In the wake of the Taliban's assault on Peshawar's Army Public School at the end of 2014, it was widely believed that both the civil and military leadership of Pakistan were keen to improve bilateral relations with its neighbours. The army launched a robust crackdown on militant groups in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and elsewhere in the country. As a result, complaints from Pakistan's neighbours eased, even if they didn't quite disappear entirely. Meanwhile, Pakistan stayed out of the Yemen conflict, instead declaring that it would remain neutral. Then, in December last year, Islamabad surprised many observers when it announced that it opposed any attempt to topple Syrian President Bashar al Assad's regime. Speaking with the media, Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry said, "Pakistan is also against foreign military intervention in Syria and fully supports the territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic."

These major developments have increasingly irked Saudi Arabia, which has at any rate been tilting toward Pakistan's arch-rival India. But some independent analysts argued that Pakistan's foreign policy was now changing for the better. They claimed that the country has now realized it can no longer use militant groups as an "extension of its national security policy."

Unfortunately, the turnaround proved short-lived; militancy has once again strained the country's ties with India and Afghanistan following tragic incidents in both countries, for which Pakistan was blamed. Ironically, Saudi Arabia, which has its own links to jihad, also raised doubts about Pakistan, with the Saudi Interior Ministry identifying the Jeddah bomber as Pakistani national Abdullah Qlazar Khan.

For their part, Pakistani authorities vigorously deny any connection to the attacks and insist that their soil is not being used against other countries. They cite the Pathankot attack, noting that the director general of India's National Investigation Agency, Sharad Kumar himself said that there was no evidence to suggest that the Pakistani government was involved.

Still, in recent months, Pakistan's Defense Minister Khawaja Asif has spoken on television of his regret that relations with the U.S. are deteriorating, while criticizing Pakistan's entry into the war of Afghanistan in 1979 to oust the Soviet Union and its nurturing of terrorists after 9/11, when the U.S. invaded Afghanistan.

### **Principles Underlying Our policy :**

Washington, D.C.-based political analyst and author Aparna Pande told The Diplomat: "There are two underlying principles of Pakistan's foreign policy and these principles have remained paramount right from the creation of the country till today. The first is the desire to 'escape India' in the sense of creating a national identity that was anti-India. Thus, Pakistan has preferred to be referred to as a Greater Middle Eastern country not a South Asian one, because South Asian would mean accepting that Pakistan was part of the greater Indian civilization. The second principle underlying Pakistan's policy is the desire for parity with India – not sovereign equality which every country has but parity – and this is specifically with respect to military parity (both conventional and nuclear) and economic parity."

She continued: "While every country adjusts its foreign policy somewhat depending on changing circumstances, and Pakistan is no exception, I have yet to see any paradigm shift in Pakistan's foreign policy."

"Pakistan still continues to use jihad as an element of its foreign policy with respect to India and Afghanistan. Its policy towards the United States is still aimed at obtaining military hardware (such as F-16s), economic assistance, and making promises it is unwilling or unable to keep (like promising talks with Afghan Taliban that have yet to result in anything concrete, promising action against jihadi groups but still differentiating between good and bad jihadis) a reason like)

### **• Conclusion:**

Contentment and discontent, in order to see things positively, we should ourselves be an optimist. In light of the above-stated facts, I conclude the scenario of Pakistan's current situation as:

Stability of the Government and upper elites of Pakistan is directly proportional to Pakistan's moral stability across the world. The upper elites and the government lack the ability to understand the need for the betterment of Pakistan. On the other side, the lower class is striving to survive, they are already living from hand to mouth and can hardly fulfil their basic needs. In addition, the new tax reforms prove to be unbearable for them. Recently the government has taken some measures in this regards, but the action requires time to be implemented fully. They should take some alternative measures to temporarily cater to the situation in a faster way.

In this Foreign policy is dependent upon a domestic policy of any country. A domestically stable country can successfully exert its influence on others; whereas, internally weak nations get easily coerced by others in the international strategic environment. In Pakistan, domestic political instability has since long been affecting the formulation and execution of foreign policy. Therefore, the biggest challenge for the new government on international front relates to its domestic stability which is directly proportional to foreign policy success. Domestic stability needs economic progress in the country. The incumbent government is working hard for economic prosperity. However, the external front is being neglected which is astonishing. This

behaviour would further deteriorate both domestic and foreign conditions. Success can only be realized if all the stakeholders collaboratively devise comprehensive strategies to cope with the domestic as well as foreign policy challenges.

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# Health.



## **The Shortage Of Health Personnel In Pakistan.**

**by: Anusha Rasheed.**

### **Introduction:**

One of the most prominent problems of Pakistan is the shortage of Doctors in both private and government sector. Daily, several patients visit hospitals to receive medical treatment but they have to wait for months for their turn or some just leave the hospital with disappointment due to the lack of Doctors.

Because of Pakistan has a very low doctor to patient ratio. Pakistan has the highest rate of newborn mortality in South Asia with 64 deaths per 1000 births[1]. And one in 89 women in Pakistan dies of pregnancy and childbirth-related complications[2]. Pakistan's maternal mortality rate is 178 deaths per 1,000 live births[3].

Pakistan is the 6th most populous country in the world, therefore Pakistan needs more doctors and proper health services. According to the official documents around 1 lakh 69 thousand and 696 doctors have been registered in Pakistan[4]and according to international standards, it is an obligation that around 2 doctors should be taking care of 1,000 peoples hence Pakistan required 393,500 Doctors for 197 million populations. Pakistan is facing a shortfall of 224,500 doctors.

<b>Health Human Resource</b>	<b>Registered</b>	<b>International Standard</b>	<b>Required for a Population of 170 Million</b>	<b>Shortfall of doctors</b>	<b>Shortfall (%)</b>
Doctors	1,69,696	2 per 1000 population	393,500	224,500	57%

This shortage mainly occurs because more than 80% of women enrol in Pakistan medical colleges and more than 50% of these women doctors don't go to work[5].

They never started their professional career and another main problem is that most of the medical graduates especially men leave Pakistan to work where work is good. In a study at Agha Khan university 900 out of 1,100 graduates left Pakistan after graduation[6].

Pakistan is the third largest exporter of health personnel to developed countries[7]. Most of these doctors go on visa programmes that require these doctors to work in underserved, rural areas.

### **Suggestion:**

This problem can be solved if the government implements the policy, that every doctor after completing their MBBS and house job have to work in government hospitals for almost 1.5 years

### **Conclusion:**

#### **Ayesha Masood<sup>1</sup> Defines that :**

Pakistan is the third-largest exporter of health personnel to developed countries. Most of these doctors go on visa programmes that require these doctors to work in under-served, rural areas. Ironical, isn't it? But you won't see these facts being paraded in the media when someone mentions a shortage of health personnel in Pakistan.

You won't see a mention of recovery of fees, or a hefty fine, or quota on men because they are *kamao poot*: the sons who earn (foreign) remittances. Make no mistake, the consequences of attrition of doctors are heart-shattering. Pakistan has one of the **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** doctor-to-patient ratios in the world, and (except Afghanistan) the highest maternal mortality rate in the region.

It is this system which shifts the burden of care to the next generation of younger women while men are only expected to bring in the money and pay the bills. We like to revel in the story of doctor brides because it seems familiar to our ears

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<sup>1</sup> The writer is an anthropologist and a former medical graduate.she writes for Dawn blogs.

because that is what we expect of our women, isn't it? Giving it all up for family, quietly, and happily.[7]

If the government makes that compulsory for all the doctors that they have to work in the government hospitals for 1.5 years and implements that policy strictly, it can really reduce the shortage of doctors and it can ease the life of the patients especially in the rural areas.

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## **The Review Of Health Policy And Related Issues In Pakistan**

**By: Syeda Ifrah Haider.**

### **Introduction:**

Health system in Pakistan has witnessed evolution and dates back to the medieval, traditional health care, health for all approach, primary health care approach and health systems strengthening approach for better health outcomes. The main objectives of the health system are an improvement in health, fairness in the distribution of risk and finances and responsiveness to the non-medical needs of the population. With decreasing expenditure on health care, booming private health sector and flourishing pharmaceutical industry, the government can only reduce catastrophic health expenditures by the poor and impoverished through an efficient, effective, accessible and responsive public health system. Intersectoral collaboration, community participation, social protection, equitable distribution of resources, people-centric health policy, health workforce development, evidence-based health information system and quality assurance of essential medicines will strengthen the health system in Pakistan.

### **The Condition Of Health and Health Planning In Pakistan:**

Pakistan is at a major intersection in terms of the relation between health and development, being the 6th most populous country with a growth rate of 1.91% per annum and a total population of 191.71 million<sup>1</sup>. A major portion of the population is residing in rural areas but due to swift urbanization, there has been surfacing of megacities such as Karachi and Lahore which have caused various social and cultural changes. Until 2015 annual growth rate of urban areas is 3.1% with 37% of the total population residing in urban areas.

Pakistan being part of the National democratic system is composed of four states which are Punjab, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and one minor state which is Gilgit-Baltistan<sup>2</sup>. On Human Development Index (HDI), Pakistan is positioned at 110 out of a total of 186 countries and has a per-capita income of \$1,512 in total<sup>1</sup> but still, Pakistan has impoverished and weak position all across the globe. Fifty-five per cent of females (> 15 years of age) are uneducated positions Pakistan at 123rd out of 186 countries on a Gender Inequality Index (0.567).

Life expectancy for a person is 63 years in Pakistan whereas 36% of the residents are below the age of 15 years. Satisfactory attention was not given to the health of the population by the British government before partition and their only focus was on government employees. Till the 1970s all the health care system was controlled and monitored by local government bodies. Along with the introduction of 2nd Five Year Plan of 1960 to 1965 National, Health planning was also commenced which covered Medical Reform Commission, Family planning program, Rural Health Centre Scheme and Malaria eradication

programs.<sup>1</sup>

### **The State Of Health Regulation In Pakistan:**

Health system is defined by the world health organization (WHO) in the report of 2000 as “all the organizations, institutions, and resources that are devoted to producing health actions”<sup>7</sup>. As it is expected from the health systems to efficiently and effectively serve the needs of the population WHO included these efforts to influence various factors of health sector<sup>8</sup>. Main objectives of the health system are to improve the health of the population, fairness in financing and risk distribution and responsiveness to the non-medical needs of the population. We see different building blocks with a people-centric paradigm with a special emphasis on health Medicine & Technologies Human Resources system Governance service providing governance, infrastructure and human resource. The financing approach by these institutions is: The armed forces health care delivery system is financed by revenues covering 6.18 million individuals also known as the parastatals.

The health of 9.10 million retired military servicemen is supported by the Fauji Foundation system which generates finances commercially in order to maintain a social protection system<sup>10</sup>. A horizontally integrated health insurance system is formed under the Employee Social Security Institute (ESSI) which provides finances to the workforce in private industrial and commercial sectors comprising of more than 10 employees working under the predetermined salary increase the efficacy of government but failed due to enmities for authority between states and districts.

But the modifications staggered after half completion from 2002 to 2009 and after July 2009 provincial governments of 3 provinces announced their plans to regress back the administrative measures to pre 2001 setup<sup>5</sup>. With a vision to execute authority related reforms Pakistan’s Ministry of Health was abolished on June 30th 2011 and various federal responsibilities related to health sector were allotted to other seven ministries. In order to increase service delivery and augment health care facilities at the grassroots, level health sector was decentralized which aimed to make progression in monetary and organization authority at provincial level<sup>5</sup>. In 2012 Ministry of National Regulations & Services was re-established whose capacity was later extended to Ministry of Health Service.

Regulations & Coordination. The various tasks of ministry are mentioned below National & International Coordination in the field of Public Health. Oversight for regulatory bodies in the health sector. Population welfare coordination. Enforcement of Drugs Laws and Regulations.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr Syed Fawad Mashhadi, Assistant Professor of Community Medicine, AM College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, (PhD Scholar Health Services Academy Islamabad)

### **Medicine & Technologies:**

The act which supervises the pharmaceutical sector of Pakistan is the Drug Act of 1976 which provides a detailed document covering extensive conditions on facilities are provided with no focus on collecting data neither from inpatients nor from private hospitals except the Provincial providing licenses in the pharmaceutical industry, registration procedure for drugs and quality control etc.

The issues covering the three levels The policy covering the selection of essential medicines, prices of medicines, procurement, allocation, regulation, balanced use of medicines, human resource development, pharmacy co-vigilance, research, supervision, assessment and conventional medicine is the National drug policy. Although a national drug policy exists in Pakistan non-implementation has led to its virtual non-existence<sup>2</sup>

### **CONCLUSION:**

In order to achieve overall improvement in health, fairness in risk distribution and financing and responsiveness to the non medical needs of the clientele by the health system in Pakistan, it is imperative to create strong inter-sector agencies, norms and standard setting for health care delivery, quality assurance in the pharmaceutical industry and more collaboration with the private healthcare sector. To provide direction and proper oversight a strong stewardship function is necessary. Public-private partnership may strengthen the stewardship role of the government in term of bringing good governance and promote more responsiveness in Pakistan health system.

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<sup>2</sup> Pakistan 2014-15. Islamabad: The Ministry; 2015. [Cited 2015 Jun 4]; Available from: [http://www.finance.survey/chapters\\_15/12\\_population.pdf](http://www.finance.survey/chapters_15/12_population.pdf).2. gov.pk/ world health organization. country cooperation strategy at a glance. Geneva: WHO; 2012

## **The State Of Abortions In Pakistan .**

**By: Syeda Tazeen Fatima**

### **Introduction:**

Women experienced about 2.4 million unintended pregnancies; nearly 900,000 of these pregnancies were Pakistani terminated by induced abortion. Because abortion is legal only in very limited circumstances, women who seek it subject themselves to clandestine and often unsafe procedures. Poor women, in particular, are forced by circumstances to rely on untrained providers

Current law permits abortion only to save the woman's life or, early in pregnancy, to provide "necessary treatment" because almost all abortions take place illegally and in secret, information about abortion in Pakistan comes largely from studies of women hospitalized for abortion complications. While the evidence is limited, it is clear that post-abortion complications account for a substantial proportion of maternal deaths in Pakistan.

Islamic scholars permit an abortion within 120 days of pregnancy in Pakistan. But despite this framework for permitting abortions, health professionals are reluctant to carry out the procedure. Many women resort to ingesting drugs, using sharp objects, or physically abusing their body resulting in long-term health complications. In 2012, an estimated 623,000 Pakistani women were treated for complications resulting from induced abortions

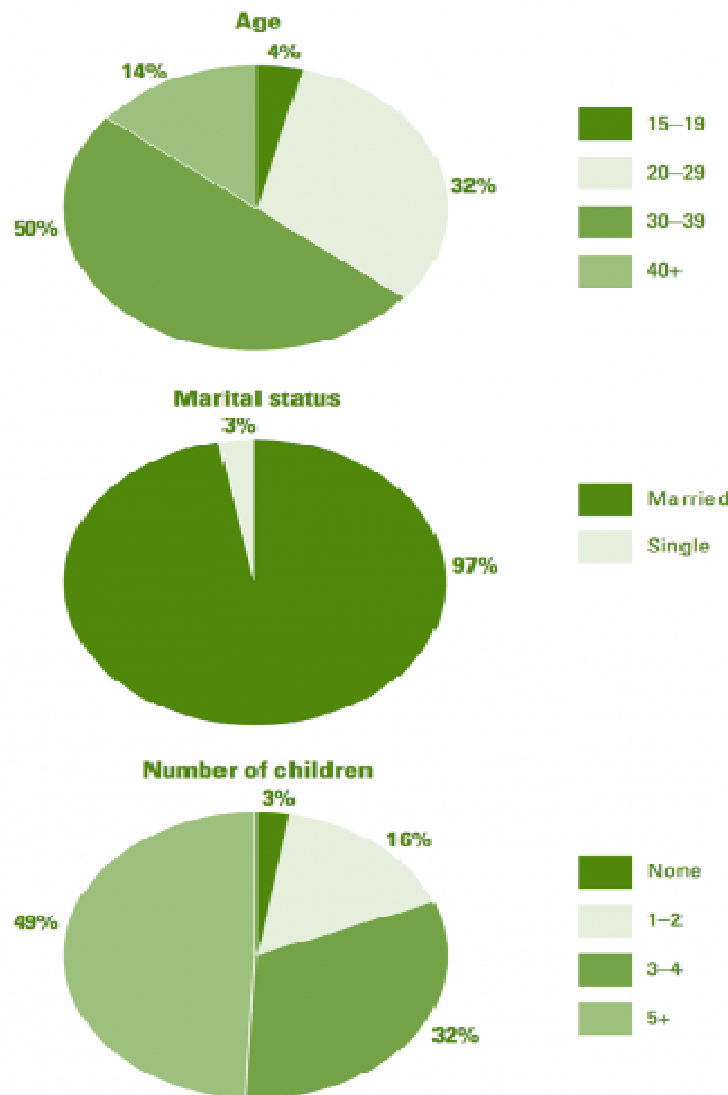
Abortion rates appear to be substantially higher in the two more rural of Pakistan's four provinces. In North West Frontier Province, an estimated 37 abortions took place per 1,000 women aged 15–49 and in Balochistan, the rate was 38 per 1,000. By comparison, rates were lower in the two more urban provinces: 25 in Punjab and 31 in Sindh, where contraceptive use is also somewhat higher.<sup>1</sup>

Because it is almost impossible to obtain reliable data on induced abortion through direct interviews with women, these rate estimates derived from an established indirect method that uses health facility data on women treated for postabortion complications and experts' estimates of the likelihood of hospitalization after abortion. Given the stigma and illegality of abortion in Pakistan, women themselves are very reluctant to admit to having had induced abortions

The combination of a relatively high national level of fertility with a relatively low level of contraceptive use and a moderately high rate of abortion suggests that many Pakistani women are using abortion as part of their strategy to avoid unwanted or mistimed births, notwithstanding the illegality of the procedure and the considerable health risks it entails, as evidenced by large number hospitalized for treatment of complications each year.

### Women Who Have Abortions

Half of Pakistani women having abortions are in their 30s, nearly all are married and most have at least three children.



Source: Reference 7.

[www.guttmacher.org](http://www.guttmacher.org)



The number of living children that women already have when they decide to abort is quite high, and since Pakistani women want an average of 3.1 children, the women who seek abortions most likely have already had more children than they wanted. Some studies of post-abortion care patients have found that the average is around four children. Other studies show that about 50% or more of women hospitalized for post-abortion complications had five or more living children.

With regard to other possible contributing factors, evidence to date does not indicate that either women's education or their contraceptive-use behaviour influences whether or not they resort to induced abortion. In fact, some studies show that the educational profile of women who have induced abortions is similar to that of the female population in general.

### **Suggestion :**

. The need to seek recourse to abortion is likely to be especially prevalent among women who fear that contraceptives will damage their health, who believe that their husbands object to family planning, or who feel that religious and social norms do not endorse contraceptive use. In addition, many women may have difficulty obtaining the modern methods they need. Under current circumstances, many Pakistani women are playing with their health—and even their lives—to avoid births that they cannot afford or do not want. Helping them avert unintended pregnancy and supporting them in achieving their fertility goals would significantly reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and the associated costs to families, communities and society as a whole.

### **Conclusions :**

The combination of a relatively high national level of fertility with a relatively low level of contraceptive use and a moderately high rate of abortion suggests that many Pakistani women are using abortion as part of their strategy to avoid unwanted or mistimed births, notwithstanding the illegality of the procedure and the considerable health risks it entails, as evidenced by the large number hospitalized for treatment of complications each year.

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# **Law Enforcement.**

## **The Demand For Police Reforms In Pakistan.**

**By: Irfan Jamot.**

### **Introduction :**

The police is civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order the police internal organization or regulation of a political unit through exercise of governmental powers especially with respect to general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity A police force is a constituted body of persons empowered by a state to enforce the law, to protect people and property.

US Professor of Civil Rights, Mary Frances Berry once quoted, “When you have police officers who abuse citizens, you erode public confidence in law enforcement. That makes the job of good police officers unsafe”. This principle of submissiveness by police is applied world over. A police force is a constituted body of persons empowered by the state to enforce the law, protect property and limit civil disorder. Their powers include the legitimised use of force. Police forces are often defined as being separate from military or other organizations involved in the defence of the state against foreign aggressors.

### **The Pakistani police Dilemma :**

In Pakistan, there is a mixed perception about the police force. Generally speaking, the common perception is that police force is inhumane and they do not take care of common people nor justice is provided to them if a common man seeks police help in police stations. With the wave of terrorism which hit Pakistan mercilessly, Police force equally suffered in terms of human losses, resources and infrastructure. The question arises is the police force weak enough that they can't meet up their job requirements or it is a denial of their rights somewhere in the system that they are not performing their jobs well?

History narrates that though Pakistan was created in 1947 despite several years of its formation, the internal crises and differences which vary from ethnic clashes to political instability and development, policy makers and decision makers greatly ignored police reforms. Since police services directly come under govt domain so often high cadre and capable police officials which rose to an accomplished level, fail to bring needed reforms in their structure. Several political parties in their political manifestos prioritize about police reforms but when part of power they forget about the needs of police and other associated organs too.

Hence, core efforts to build a stronger police force are noticeable but limited in scope. In this regard, it is observed that a rise in police salaries in some provinces is a positive step but surely not an all-rounder stride to improve police work. The quality of the curriculum in Pakistan's police training schools is in need of serious improvement as the training courses do not properly cover the topics regarding interrogation, victimology and the treatment of susceptible individuals.

### **State Of Latest Development Relevant To Law Enforcement Agencies And Police**

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Apart from a lack in the curriculum, though police forces have quality personnel the law enforcement agencies lack technological resources to combat miscreants. The National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), established in 2009, seemed to be a promising step in the direction of coordinating and integrating the national counterterrorism effort between the military and the police, but the organization failed to take off as a result of political squabbling. Though after 2014 APS attack major amendments were made and efforts were incorporated from all sectors to curb militancy yet the effectiveness is questioned.

### **The Note Of Reform :**

To build a better image of police it is important to have good public relations for their success too. This is especially relevant with regard to the treatment of women, children, and minorities. The average Pakistani citizen does not trust the police. In its capacity to public connexion, media can be an effective tool. Several advertisements, documentaries and another public service message can help in making better rapport. Apart from this corruption, bad evils or poor performances by police can be exposed by media. Particularly in combating terrorism, many police officials have laid their lives in the line of duty with full honour and commitment and such stories be highlighted. A necessity in present police reforms requires that an improvement in working conditions and salaries and changes to organizational culture would help to create a force that is respected by the people and thus is more effective in maintaining security and stability. Police must be provided with the technology needed to combat criminals and terrorists and should have better tools through which they can access terrorists' communications, mobile tracking systems, and telephone call data analysis.

### **Conclusion :**

The objective of police reform is largely achievable through implementation of Police Order 2002, with minor amendments, throughout the country, including the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, the federal capital of Islamabad, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In due course, the Order should be extended to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas as well so that the whole country is governed under a common set of rules. Therefore, to regain public trust in police and improvement in the rule of law, the government needs to bring changes within the system and address improper influences.

## ***“The Prospect Of Improvement In Police Department Of Pakistan”***

***Bv: Nazakat Ali Khan.***

### **Introduction:**

A police force is a constituted body of persons empowered by a state to enforce the law, to protect people and property and to protect crime and civil disorder. Their powers include the power of arrest and the legitimized use of force. The term is commonly associated with police services of sovereign state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility, police forces are often defined as being separate from military or other organization involved in the defence of the state against foreign aggressors however, undermine are military units charged with civil policing. The police is usually a public sector service funded through taxes.

Law enforcement is only part of policing activity. Policing has included an array of activities in different situations, but the predominant ones are concerned with the preservatives of order. In some societies in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, these developed within the context of maintaining the class system and the protection of private property. Police forces have become ubiquitous in modern societies. Some are involved to varying degrees in corruption, police brutality and the enforcement of the authoritarian rule.

Alternative names for the police force include constabulary, gendarmerie, police department, police services, crime prevention, protective services, law enforcement agency, civil guard or civic guard. Members may be referred to as a police officer, trooper, sheriffs constable, Rangers, peace officers or civil guards. The word police are most universal and can be seen in many non-English speaking countries.

As police are often interacting with individual s slang terms are humorous, many slang terms for police officers are decades or centuries old with lost etymology. One of the oldest crops has largely lost its slang connotations and become a common colloquial term used both by the public and police officer to refer to their professions.

### **Pre-Partition Police System:**

In the old police system, there is much corruption in the police department, police corruption is a form of police misconduct in which law-enforcement officers end up breaking their political contract and abuse their power for personal gain. This type of corruption may involve one or a group of officers. Internal police corruption is a challenge to public trust, confusion of departmental police, human rights and legal violations involving serious consequences. Police corruption can take many forms such as bribery.

In major cities, there are internal affairs sections to investigating suspected police corruption or misconduct, including selective enforcement, but there are situations where internal affairs also hide departmental and individual corruption, fraud, abuse and waste by individual officers groups of officers or even unwritten departmental policies. There are also police commissions who are complicit in the same cover-ups often to hide internal and departmental problems , both from public reviews, and investigation certain officers can be fired then rehired by petition after

the accrue enough signatures, often from the very criminals and violators from whom corrupt officers have garnered previous favours in exchange for officers turning blind eye, resulting in selective enforcement of violations being deserved but actually promoted.

There is no infrastructure of the police department in Pakistan due to the influences of political parties and rich people in Pakistan. Law is not the same for all citizens. There is a different law for rich people and poor people. There is no equality of law in Pakistan nowadays.

### **A Critical Analysis Of Present Police System:**

An effective police force is critical to countering the insurgency, In Pakistan, an understaffed and under-equipped police force is increasingly called on to manage to rise insecurity and militant violence. The report evaluates the obstacles upgrading the existing police system and recommends traditional and innovative reform options, including major restructuring of the total civilian law enforcement infrastructure, without which the police force cannot be effectively improved, because Pakistan's police capacity has direct implications for the country's ability to tackle terrorism, The United States and its allies would realize counterterrorism divides by helping law enforcement efforts through modern training and technical assistance.

An efficient, well-functioning police service is too critical to counterinsurgency as well as counterterrorism efforts in Pakistan. Now in the future, at the same time, the police force must address rising crime rates and a deteriorating law and order situation among other tasks.

The capacity of the Pakistan police service to deliver in all these fronts is severely diminished by political manipulation. The lack of forensic services inadequate, corruption and weakness in the judicial sphere, disconnect and lack of coordination between numerous kinds of policing and intelligence organizations are major hurdles on the path leading to collective strategizing.

Upgrade the existing police system and the central law enforcement institution in the country cannot occur in isolation however, instead it must be part of an overarching restructuring of the total law enforcement infrastructure, including a reform of the criminal justice system and the stripping of politically motivated amendment from the police Act of 2002, both traditional and innovative reforms would be expected to bear fruit in this arena with a high degree of public consensus on the need for far-reaching law enforcement reforms in Pakistan, there is political space to make tough, reforms oriented choices pro-reform circles within police are also gaining strength.

For many years, Pakistan has been engaged in battling a hydra-headed insurgency in the federally administrated tribal areas (FATA) and parts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces (App, formerly known as North West Frontier Province). An expanding terrorist campaign targeting Pakistan's major cities is inextricably linked to this insurgency. The growing number of suicide attacks across Pakistan under cross the dangerous nature of the crisis. From 2002 to 2005, the total no. killed or injured are astounding if all terrorist attacks and consequent casualties are included.

Pakistan has suffered more than 30,000 casualties in the war on terror so far. This trend continues around 2,250 civilians and security personnel lost their lives in 2010 alone at the hands of terrorists while those under fire are chiefly religious leaders challenging extremists. Politicians associated with progressive political parties and innocent civilians, the police are increasingly

being targeted as a symbol of the state. Terrorists understand well that the military and police are their most important enemies.

The changing tactics and targets of the various terrorist groups operating in the country pose a formidable challenge to the police force with limited resources, poor training and inadequate equipment and Pakistan's civilian law enforcement structure has failed to develop any systematic and advanced counterterrorism strategy owing to the lack of modern investigative tools, requisite skills and incentives. For the same reasons, it is no surprise that the rate of crimes not associated with terrorism has also jumped in recent years. Law and order duties and VIP protection responsibilities consume a significant chunk of police resources. The lack of forensic support further diminishes police effectiveness and capacity to deliver corruption, nepotism and political manipulation, thus damage police integrity, ineptitude credibility and public image an additional impediment to criminal law enforcement is the ineptitude of Pakistan judicial sector.

Police capacity is critical for tackling terrorism and controlling insurgency infested areas. A growing body of empirical research has established that law enforcement, not military is the most effective tool for this task. As Christine Fair of Georgetown.

With the increasing insecurity and instability in the country, the government of Pakistan must consider making major changes to the police and other law enforcement structures and the condition means these various entities use in their counterterrorism efforts.

In Pakistan, it is very important to make police independent of any political influence. Political influence in every department is really hurting Pakistan almost every criminal has political associations. Resultantly, even if a criminal is arrested he is relieved because of political pressure. If an honest officer tries to reform the system, he is transferred on the request of political figures.

### **Conclusion:**

When we talk about our police department we see a lot of up and down during different government setup. The police department is actually made for the protection of its citizens and take care of them from all the dangers and problems. Police mean the care is taken of their citizens but in our country, it is opposite because there is no infrastructure of the police department in Pakistan due to the influence of political parties and rich people in Pakistan law is not equal for all citizens. There is a different law for rich and poor. It is a huge difference in Pakistan that Pakistan police is not free they can not do anything by their own will and all the decisions come from the upper government actors. In past, but now a day Pakistan's are looking in a change in their country from the new setup they are looking for changes in Pakistan including policies. The people of Pakistan want an equal law for everyone. Nobody will leave on political pressure. Everyone has to follow the law according to their constitutions.



# **Rural Areas**

## **The Rural Areas of Pakistan: Issues and Problems.**

**Bv: Naieeb Ullah**

### **Introduction :**

According to a World Bank report titled 'State of Water Supply, Sanitation and Poverty in Pakistan', Balochistan has by far the highest rural poverty rate, with more than 62 per cent of its rural population living below the poverty line. However, the gap between rural and urban poverty is the widest in Sindh at almost 30 percentage points. In contrast, the urban-rural gap in Punjab and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa was 13 and 15 percentage points, respectively.

Rural households, it said, faced a substantial disadvantage in virtually all aspects of service delivery. Nationally, the rural net enrolment rate was 13 percentage points lower for primary school and 11 percentage points lower for middle school than in urban areas. For girls, these gaps stood at 17 and 14 percentage points, respectively. The rural female literacy rate, at 28pc, was also less than half of that in urban areas.

The report noted that districts varied widely in poverty, with the richest district Abbottabad at a headcount rate of 5.8pc and the poorest district — Washuk in Balochistan — at 72.5pc. Much of this variation reflected differences in poverty across provinces. The vast majority of the 40 poorest districts were in Balochistan, followed by Sindh.<sup>1</sup>

### **Agriculture:**

It represents the primary function of rural areas in the past, so it was characteristic for village construction to be dominated by farmstead building present at varying densities and in different special arrangements. However, as economic development progressed and rural areas became better equipped with social and technical infrastructure, economic functions other than farming developed, therefore rural areas should be built like urbanization.

### **Study: Area and Data Collection:**

Rural areas are said to be the research areas because of many natural resources and materials, specifically plants, flow on mountains, pure water of springs, glaciers at beautiful peaks, forests etc. are the best opportunity for those who want to research and easily do. Therefore I will try my level best to say that educational institutions should be linked with rural areas for the prosperity of our own country.

The rural areas of Gilgit Baltistan, and Kashmir, Balochistan etc. are the main territories by which scientific data, social research data, political data could be covered by the researcher, which are a basic and important method to upgrade Pakistan.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.dawn.com/news/1444874>

### **Tourism Point Of State:**

Rural areas are important for tourism and tourism is travel for pleasure or business also the theory and practice of touring. The business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists and the business of operating tours. Natural beauty is already a divine gift on rural areas. But the facilities are not enough for tourism in our rural areas. Therefore it is a humble request to our P.M for providing such facilities which can be done by tourist fund should be kept suitable for tourism. Because by tourism we can attract the whole world and which is also important for our economy today. Today tourism is a major source of income for many countries and effects the economy of both source and host countries. In some cases being a vital importance.

Tourism has become a vital and important institution of a state nowadays for the national income for many regions and even countries. Tourism brings a large amount of income into a local economy in the form of payments for the goods and services as needs by the tourists also generate OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HOST COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT IN THE SERVICES SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY ASSOCIATED WITH TOURISM.

On the flip side, tourism can degrade people and sour relationships b/w two host countries and guests.

### **Agriculture of Rural Areas :**

This paragraph is related to the agriculture of the rural areas and it is also important for public policy to Prime Minister Imran Khan i.e. The concept of rural development must, therefore, be considered with particular reference to agriculture, since agriculture is the basis of livelihood of the most rural families, therefore, development projects and programs should be introduced in rural areas and development must have to legs: Urban industrialization and Rural Improvements.

Enough population of Pakistan live in rural areas and gain part or all of their livelihood from some of the agriculture. Most of these people are also still very poor and dependent on agriculture practices that have benefitted little from modern technology. They live in the less developed and inhospitable places often with less access the resources they need to improve the agriculture, whereas it is also a fact that agriculture is a vital part of a country's economy. The relationship can perhaps be best understood by the study of following:

Agriculture's important role is one of the production, both of food for the rural and urban population and of cash crops for the export market. And is a basic resource for most of the most of the countries and exploitation in the interest of its citizen is one of the country's main responsibility?

Therefore our government must take care of technological reforms, to make easy in agriculture products which are also suitable for our economy. The public has to be trained by the government in the different agricultural processes.

### **Improvement in Education:**

This is one of the most important issues for both guardians and school administration which is the biggest hurdle in providing education to poor and underprivileged areas and also rural areas school lack many facilities, lack technology, lack building.

#### **There are many reasons behind lack of such things in rural areas are the following:**

- No interest of regional MLA, MPs, EDAs etc.
- No interest of civil servants, doctors, engineers, advocates, leaders from any region to give a motivational talk and some other reasons are examples: no proper toilets and sanctions, no health and sports facilities, no role of teachers (least educated teachers), no student competitions and scholarship programs. These are the reasons for my knowledge the government should take action for improvement.

### **Transportations:**

Rural areas are very important for our country. It keeps the scope of tourism and researchers skills. But many rural areas have not a good road for transportations. All roads in rural areas are non-metal and tourism, agricultural, forest can't be usable without a road. Road construction is very important for us to make daily life easy.

### **Health:**

Rural health networks are a potential way for rural care systems to improve access to care, reduce costs and enhance the quality of care in rural areas of Pakistan. Health networks are working but products cannot be given to poor nation and hospitals have much staff but a nurse or compounder/dispenser worked in place of MBBS and surgeon, such problem can be resolved by the government if want to facilitate rural areas.

### **Forestry in rural areas:**

The forestry of the sector is the main source of lumber, paper, fuelwood, latex, medicine as well as food and provide eco-tourism wildlife conservation purpose.

Forest function is to preserve environment issue but our forest trees can be cut day by day, perhaps government don't take action, should take action because the glacier is melting due to lack of forestry requested due to my govt. that God gifted forest beauty should not vanish.

They avoid soil erosion and further desertification. Forest policy must be established for such cases, our government can save forests by a way that:

- Teach others about the importance of the environment and how they can help save rainforests.
- Restore damaged ecosystem by planting trees on the land.
- Establish forest task etc.

**Conclusion:**

Thus, keeping in view the significance of agricultural, tourism and economic aspects along with the loopholes in the educational, health, transportations and other sectors of rural areas, the govt. of Pakistan should work diligently with care and prudence for the overall progress of the state and for the individual and the specific progress of tourist places and rural areas.

Agriculture, forests and health care sectors also need special initiative taking- as some important and regular measures on regular and frequent bases are must be taken by the govt. as apart from the mainstream political attention, measures and performances.

## ***Lack of Basic Health Facilities In Rural Pakistan.***

***Bv: Soomar Sajidi.***

### **Introduction :**

Unfortunately, Pakistan has been facing crisis since its come to being. Since Pakistan has come to existence three aspects i.e. Education, Health and welfare of rural areas have been neglected for any development so in the result, after more than 70 years people of rural areas are still deprived of mentioned facilities. Health facilities for rural poor in Pakistan in the present state are in total disarray.

### **The Private and Public Health Cleavage In Pakistani Health Sector :**

The private sector does not find it financially viable to set up medical facilities in villages. The Basic Health Units and Rural dispensaries, set up by the provincial and district governments in some villages, mostly have no doctors or ghost doctors(who only receive salaries) and the patients are left to the mercy of dispenses or quacks.

The young doctors do not want to work in these locations because of lack of proper residential and other infrastructure. Buildings of many of these facilities are in a dilapidated state. These state-run institutions do not even have minimum medical equipment like X-ray machines or other equipment prescribed in their own policies. They do not have ambulance facilities to take patients requiring emergency treatment to a hospital. Non-availability of medical advice and medicines to the poor from these institutions has led to a rise in mortality rates as well as an increase in the incidence of diseases.

### **Women Health Issues and Problems facing by Pakistani Society:**

Women in rural Pakistan have lesser access to health care than men, because of the absence of female doctors. Factors like lack of awareness regarding women's health requirements, low literacy ratio, low social status and civil constrain on females are responsible for women's below standard health. Pakistan is a signatory to the United Nations mandate of the MDGs, which are to be attained by 2015.

While there have been successes in some areas, the country has not fared well in health-related goals.

Almost 60 million people in this country do not have access to basic health facilities. Some 67 million are compelled to drink unhygienic water which is resulting in ever mounting waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhoea.

Sadly, due to lack of health centres, 89 per cent deliveries are conducted by traditional birth attendants at home, who are unable to manage the complications that may arise and due to this many mother and newborn babies have to bear the brunt.

According to reports, the maternal mortality rate in Pakistan — 86 women die for 1,000 births — is the highest in South Asia.This can easily be reduced by establishing basic health centres in rural areas by raising awareness among the people.

### ***The Problems Facing by Pakistan Due to Sanitation Problems :***

Moreover, 90 million people have no basic sanitation. There is one doctor for 1,837 people, one dentist for 46,498 persons, one primary care facility for 14,900 people and one hospital bed for 1,503 persons. This shows a clear picture of our vastly deprived health sector.

Surprisingly, our total expenditure on health is two per cent of the GDP as compared to developed countries' five to 14 per cent. A recent World Bank report alerts that Pakistan is facing a health crisis with rising rates of heart diseases, diabetes, obesity and other non - communicable diseases (NCDs) which are disproportionately affecting poor families and aggravating the poverty situation.

### ***Health and Poverty :***

Moreover, due to major illnesses, people have to pay for most of their care out of their savings or by selling their possessions and then finding themselves caught in a poverty trap where they can't get better and they can't work. Despite setting some major targets our policymakers have not been able to improve health conditions, which are leaving a negative impact on poor families

### **Public Health Policy And Governmental Deficiencies:**

It is time the ministry of health took some bold initiatives in this regard, The healthy policy cannot take place without the support of the political administration. Pakistan has a centralized health system in which all major health decisions and power is under the control of the Federal government. Due to this centralization, the provincial government has only right to implement policy in their own provinces. There is no participation of stakeholder, community and individual groups in the formulation of health policies and health planning.

As a result of this, the communication gap is found between federal, provincial and district levels. Moreover, there is a lack of implementation, duplication of resources and many programs have no outcome. Although the government acknowledges in National Health Policy 2001 that good governance is the basic key to achieve the quality of care but in real practice, the government is not providing opportunities for good governance. As a consequence, imbalance of power structure occurs in unsustainable programs and people do not trust the system.

11 The biggest cause of lack of governance is that people who are involved in policy making are not qualified and even they don't have any qualified and experienced advisory body. Lack of governance is also responsible for the lack of implementation and evaluation of health planning and policies and in the end, many projects are not analyzed and no lessons learnt for future direction.

### **Lack Of Implementation And Peoples Non-Confidence In Public Health Services:**

At the implementation level, health is managed by doctors but they have no authority to take action against any type of corruption. Moreover, the majority of people feel that they feel humiliation at the hands of Executive Director Health Officers (EDHOs) and Nazism because they handle them like their servants<sup>15</sup>. Because of poor governance, the system is not efficient and quality is compromised resulting in a decrease in the trust and confidence of the people to go for public health providers.



### **Poor And Rich Health Disparity :**

In Pakistan, there are huge disparities in the availability of health services between rich and poor. Majority of people (around 30%) people live in absolute poverty. Majority of public health facilities are not providing satisfactory care, therefore, people need to go for private facilities which are very expensive and out of reach for poor people. In addition, as mentioned earlier, the government spent 0.75 per cent of GDP on the health sector in 2005–06 in order to make its population healthier and 76% goes out of pocket for health expenditure in Pakistan.

### **Few Suggestions for The Betterment of Facilities of Basic Health in Rural Pakistan :**

#### **Transportation:**

Remote village areas where roads approximately do not exist should be built so that health facilities transferred rapidly. High qualified doctors and physician who live in urban areas do not prefer to go to remote areas due to lack of transportation so that nonprofessional and so-called doctors play with the lives of poor people of there.

#### **Health Emergency:**

Because there are many diseases are spreading festally due to griled water in rural areas it is important to imposing health emergency that good facilitated hospital should be built, Basic Health Unites should be facilitated with latest modern equipment. Quality medicines and drugs should be provided and low should be imposed against the elements who involved in the supply of expired drugs and medicines.

## **Conclusion :**

Furthermore, because of the shortage of finance in Pakistan, poor people face catastrophic health expenditure and as a result, the poor become poorer. <sup>13</sup> As a result, the poor have no choice but to pay the health cost whether they can afford or not and this also restricts them to in decision making of their own health. In Pakistan, the majority of Tehsil hospitals are in urban areas and people in remote areas mainly depend upon BHU's and RHC's but because of the absence of health care staff and a large number of non-functional primary health care facilities, they have no choice but to go for private doctors.

This increases poor people's cost and makes them poorer as they spend a huge amount of money to just see the private doctor.<sup>3,4,13</sup> Besides the unequal resources between different income groups, there is also another challenge that health infrastructure is not evenly distributed among gender as well as different regions within Pakistan. It is very evident in data that public health facilities among different provinces of Pakistan and that is the reason there is a great difference among health indicators in all four provinces of Pakistan, for example, mortality and morbidity indicators between provinces are different.

# **Miscellaneous.**

## **The Scope of IT And Startups Businesses in Pakistan.**

**By : Amna Anwer .**

### **Introduction:**

**Information technology (IT)** is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data, or information, often in the context of a business or other enterprise. IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology (ICT).

the term is commonly used as a synonym for computers and computer networks, but it also encompasses other information distribution technologies such as television and telephones. Several products or services within an economy are associated with information technology, including computer hardware, software, electronics, semiconductors, internet, telecom equipment, and e-commerce. Pakistan has a lot of potential in the IT industry.

World's first and second world countries have a lot of exports in IT industry which strengthens their economy where as Pakistan is the third world country has a lot of potential in IT. Pakistan's economy can boost if the steps towards IT are taken in a good manner because Pakistan has good talent which is recognized in the whole world.

### **History of IT in Pakistan :**

*As much as concern to Startup and Information technology* in Pakistan are concerned they are growing and rising, slowly and steadily which has the chances and potential to expand even more in the future. Matters relating to the IT industry are overseen and regulated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of Pakistan, The IT industry is regarded as a successful sector of Pakistan economically in term of change pattern in Pakistani businesses, even during a financial crisis. The first IT policy and implementation strategy were approved under the leadership of Prof. Atta-ur-Rahman FRS, then

Federal Minister of Science & Technology, in August 2000 which laid the foundations of the development of this sector.

In 2001, a 15 year tax holiday was approved to promote the IT industry which has grown from \$ 30 million to over \$ 3 billion during the last 16 years. A nationwide program to train teachers was initiated by Intel in March 2002 in Pakistan on the request of Prof. Atta-ur-Rahman which has resulted in the training of 220,000 teachers across 70 districts at no cost to the government.

The government of Pakistan has given incentives to IT investors in the country during the last decade, this resulted in the development of the IT sector. From 2003 to 2005, the country's IT exports saw a rise of about fifty per cent and amounted a total of about 48.5 million USD. The World Economic Forum, assessing the development of Information and Communication Technology in the country ranked Pakistan 111th among 144 countries in the Global Information Technology report of 2014.<sup>1</sup>

**Problems for IT in Pakistan:** The real problem was the technology which was a decade older as compared to the other countries. A decade ago the world had 3g and 4g but Pakistan just got in 2014 this was also the technology gap due to that the normal public was not able to use the internet. And two other basic problems which Pakistan had was the environment was not good towards the IT. And also parents don't allow their sons and daughters to start their own startups. The government could not make the country as IT-friendly country.

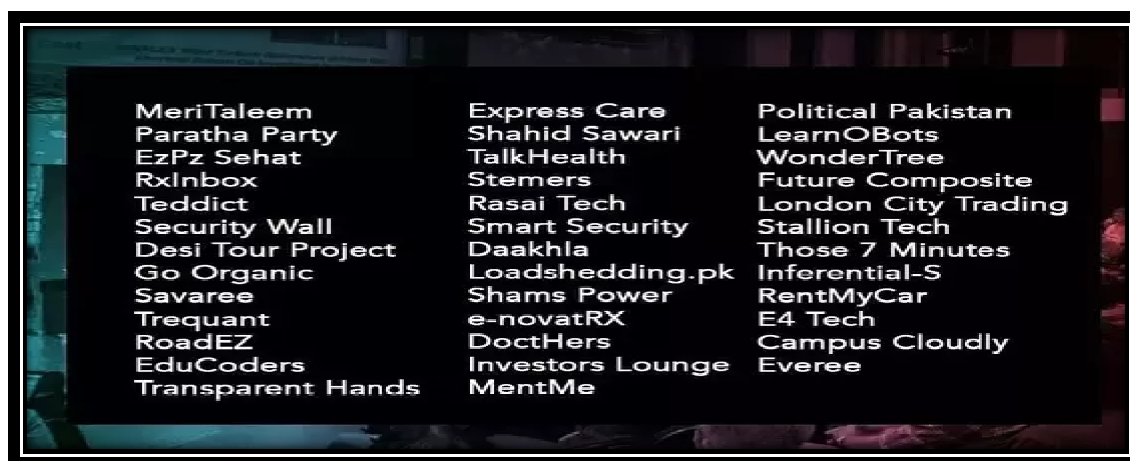
**Efforts towards IT in Pakistan:**

As of 2011, Pakistan has over 20 million internet users and is ranked as one of the top countries that have registered a high growth rate in internet penetration. Overall, it has the 27th largest population of internet users in the world. In the fiscal year 2012-2013, the Government of Pakistan aims to spend Rs 4.6 billion on information technology projects, with emphasis on e-government, human resource and infrastructure development. The Government of Pakistan has attached great importance to information technology, as part of its efforts to develop an "information age" in the country. In this regard, an elaborate national IT policy was formulated under the leadership of Prof. Atta-ur-Rahman FRS in 2000.

### **Future of IT in Pakistan:**

The focus on the technological development of information technology, the government aims to increase productivity in the public sector, improve the standards of IT infrastructure in the country and use it as a management tool for the promotion of good governance in general. There has been remarkable progress in creating effective computerized e-government systems in Pakistan for major departments such as police, law enforcement agencies and district administration. The National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) has also introduced computerized registration systems for issuing important documents such as national identity cards, passports, and permanent residency cards. IT has also been critically important in improving work procedures of the civil service and other government-related fields.

According to a study published by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Pakistan has been highly exposed to information technology while pursuing the concepts of e-governance and e-commerce<sup>2</sup>



The recent startup challenge that was held in Islamabad. (Startup companies)

<sup>2</sup> See the information on (ESCAP) org. : <http://www.techjuice.pk/7-pakistani-startups-that-are-attending-startup-istanbul/>

### **Conclusion:**

Pakistan's communication system is also reliable in current trend situation in Pakistan . This has now fully graduated into the communicative mode of email, Internet and IT culture. The country is fast exploring the brave new world of information technology and keenly assimilating the requirements of e-government and e-commerce. Information technology has opened a new business frontier for Pakistan. The government is assigning high priority to information technology both in terms of policy limelight and resource allocation. The government will get a good reward if they take good steps toward IT as IT can minimize our current import burden.

If we see India which has grown a lot in the IT industry. Bangalore is completely an IT city. Pakistan needs to build many softwares for government departments as well so then they can also minimize corruption in the country. Pakistan's economy can easily boost if government indorse IT professionals so that they can build there own IT companies.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> MoITT :(Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication) .

## **The Disaster Relief : A Short View.**

By: Atiqa Owais.

### **Introduction:**

A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples are floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or property damage, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population's resilience, or ability to recover and also on the infrastructure available.

An adverse event will not rise to the level of a disaster if it occurs in an area without a vulnerable population. In a vulnerable area, however, an earthquake can have disastrous consequences and leave lasting damage, which can require years to repair. Aftershocks differentiate earthquakes from other natural disasters. Since there is no clearly defined endpoint, the disruptions caused by continued tremors may increase psychological distress. In addition, earthquakes occur with virtually no warning, which limits individuals' ability to make the psychological adjustments that can facilitate coping and can create a sense of helplessness.

Aftershocks and destruction may result in a longer period of time until children truly feel safe. Usually, hurricanes are predicted in advance, giving communities time to prepare and families time to gather supplies and evacuate if needed. But there is still potential for fear and anxiety about the potential impact from the fierce winds and rain. Children may exhibit exaggerated startle responses, anxiety, and significant stress during or immediately after a hurricane. As a result, children may re-experience similar stress reactions when subsequent severe weather events occur.



Flash floods are the most dangerous of these common disasters, as they occur without warning and move at intense speeds. Most floods do not recede overnight, and residents may have to wait days or weeks before they can begin cleanup efforts, resulting in a delay in emotional recovery. Recovery takes time. Survivors may have to deal with the disaster aftermath for months or even years. Advance preparation and coordination with supporting agencies will facilitate problem-solving and support family coping. Changes brought about by disaster experiences create a “new normal” for survivors.

### **Suggestions:**

- Disaster Relief Funds support intermediate and long-term recovery efforts. Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS).
- To Help People with **Medical Needs**. To Help those who are Displaced To Prepare to Prevent the Next Disaster Preparedness Resources for Public Health Professionals. The government should have to give them basic needs of life, that will help to survive them, e.g; Shelter: Because they need a place to stay, they want to be safe.
- **Food**: Food is the basic need of their life, it's a main source of energy and it helps to survive them.
- **Clothes**: Worn to cover their body.
- **Education**: Education gives them knowledge of the world around us and changes it into something better. It develops in them a perspective of looking at life. It helps them build opinions and have points of view on things in life, whether education is the only thing that gives knowledge. It helps them look forward to their future and helps to lead success.
- Aid: It's a source of assistance, to help or support them in the achievement of something, take care of their needs, to promote and encourage them.

### **Conclusion:**

Natural Disasters happen in many places to millions of people and I set out to find what variable changes how people react to all these.

## **The State Of Power Energy Before The Advent Of Current Pakistani Government In Pakistan.**

**By: fariya Khan.**

### **Introduction:**

Load shedding is one of the serious problems of Pakistan. The PML-N had claimed in the 2013 elections that it will solve this problem only in a year. In spite of all claims and their rule of five years, they failed completely in generating sufficient electricity. The former CM of Punjab Shahbaz Sharif said, "Load shedding is your problem now." The long duration of load shedding in the sacred month of Ramadan exposed the performance of the ruling party. The circular debt of Rs400 billion is a clear proof of the mismanagement in the energy sector. The auditor general of Pakistan severely objected to the payment of 80 billion rupees in this regard previously. The reasons for the fake energy crisis and its solution are given below.

According to estimation, 22,000-24,000 megawatt electricity is needed in Pakistan. This demand increases up to 5% each year. It means 1,000 or 1,200 megawatt is added. Unfortunately, we have never been able to produce more than 18,000-megawatt energy. The government claimed to produce 24,000MW electricity. But even NTDC, which is an institution of the government, does not confirm it.

Because this institution does not have the capacity for transmission and distribution of more than 18,000MW, several new institutions, including the wind power generating institutions, are not being allowed to produce the electricity more than a certain level.

The difference between power generation and capacity for transmission is also the inability of our governments. It means that there is a difference of 6,000MW between the production and the transmission of power. It is expressed in the form of load shedding in the whole country. Definitely, the government

has completed many power projects in its five years. But the difference between demand and supply which was 5,000MW in 2013, has reached up to the level of 6,000MW in 2018. The government of PML-N had started the energy projects that are based on LNG and coal.

### **Electricity Sector In Pakistan:**

Electricity in Pakistan is generated, transmitted, distributed, and retail supplied by two vertically integrated public sector utilities: Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) for all of Pakistan (except Karachi), and the Karachi Electric (K-Electric) for the city of Karachi and its surrounding areas. There are around 42 independent power producers (IPPs) that contribute significantly to electricity generation in Pakistan.

Pakistan electricity sector is a developing market. For years, the matter of balancing the country's supply against the demand for electricity had remained a largely unresolved matter. The country faced significant challenges in revamping its network responsible for the supply of electricity. Electricity generators were seeking a parity in returns for both domestic and foreign investors indicating it to be one of the key issues in overseeing a surge in electricity generation when the country was facing growing shortages.

Other problems included lack of efficiency, rising demands for energy, and political instability. Provincial and federal agencies, who are the largest consumers, often do not pay their bills. At one point electricity generation had shrunk by up to 50% due to an over-reliance on fossil fuels. The country was hit by its worst power crisis in 2007 when production fell by 6000 Megawatts and massive blackouts followed suit. Load Shedding and power blackouts had become severe in Pakistan before 2016.

As late as 2015 massive long-standing electricity shortages continued with long-standing failure to provide reliable service and rampant corruption being met by public protests, unauthorized connections, and refusal by consumers to pay for intermittent service.

### **Installed Capacity :**

(2017) : Electricity – total installed capacity: **25,000 MW.**

(2016) : Electricity – Sources.

fossil fuel – 14,635 MW – 64.2% of total (oil-35.2% + gas-29%).

hydro – 6,611 MW – 29% of the total.

nuclear – 1,322 MW – 5.8% of total average demand-17,000 MW .

### **The Curse Of Power Shortage:**

No country can progress without proper utilization of its resources. The people of Pakistan are facing lots of problems due to a shortage of electricity. The problem of power failure led to many social and economic crises in Pakistan. The problem of shortage of electricity exists since last 12 years in Pakistan. Now the shortfall of electricity is touching alarming levels of

about 8000 megawatts. We should take benefit of the natural resources of Pakistan. In our country, there are many reservoirs of coal, gas and oil. If we utilize these resources, we can surely provide benefits to others.

Being a Pakistani we should not consider our personal benefits but think of our beloved country Pakistan. We should pay attention to increase our power production by building too many dams. Due to a shortage of dams water is wasted and due to heavy rainfall flood comes in parts of our country every year. If this situation continues sooner or later the industry of Pakistan will finish or the industrialists will shift their industries to other countries.

As a result of unemployment, poverty and terrorism will rule over Pakistan. The authorities concerned should take serious steps to increase our power production. The government should promote technology in our country so that talented people come forward with useful ideas.<sup>1</sup>

### **Information and Broadcasting Minister Urged For Immediate Reforms In Energy Sector To Resolve Power Crisis :**

Previous Caretaker Information broadcasting Minister (2018: pre-Gen elec Period ) Barrister Syed Ali Zafar, Friday, presented guidelines for power sector for the consideration of the incoming Government, saying that immediate reforms are required in the energy sector to solve the energy crisis in Pakistan.

The guidelines are prepared with the help of private and public experts in the field who are fully conversant with the present energy crisis of Pakistan. As a first step, there is an urgent need of constituting an Advisory Board within the energy sector whose role would be to design comprehensive policy on energy and advising whether the policy is being properly implemented. While chairing a meeting where he said that an independent audit should be carried out to determine what was the exact total generation of electricity so that the future need of the

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<sup>1</sup> <https://pakobserver.net/curse-power-shortage/>

energy requirement can be determined and the necessary steps and

measures are initiated beforehand. He also said that rather than depending on the total generation capacity it is essential that we should rely on the available generation capacity because as an estimate the total generation capacity of Pakistan is around 33,000 MW however this total generation capacity is not always available for various reasons such as lack of water or fuel, breakdowns, plant maintenance, de-rating in the capacity due to lack of maintenance etc.

The available capacity is, however, less than the demand which results in load shedding. He stated that there is a dire need to increase the generation capacity in the coming years. Barrister Zafar also said that the role of AEDB has to be increased and rather than using R-LPG and coal as fuel to generate electricity, preference should be given to wind and solar projects.

He quoted the example of Germany and while stressing upon the need for harnessing wind and solar resources, he said that Pakistan is a country which has great potential for solar and wind projects. He also said that the issues of Diamer Basha and Mohmand Dams have to be resolved immediately and once and for all and run of the rivers projects like Sukki Kinari have to be implemented.

Mr Zafar also pointed out that the most serious flaws in the system relate to the transmission and distribution system. He said that the transmission system does not have the capacity to transmit the electricity because of three main reasons:

- (i) there is no integrated planning which results in electricity loss.
- (ii) the network is outdated.
- (iii) and there is an utter lack of maintenance. He suggested that capital injection in the transmission system is necessary so as to revamp with integrated planning. Barrister Zafar further pointed out that due to leakages in distribution system at least 30% of the economic cost of delivery of power

to the consumers is caused. The reasons for leakages in the system are the use of obsolete equipment (which include overloaded transformers and under-capacity conductors), theft, non-collection of bills etc. He suggested a stepwise procedure to correct the system which includes breaking up of DISCOs into smaller units, for example, LESCO, GEPCO and FESCO can be broken up into 3 to 4 units each.

He also suggested that legislation should be passed to remove theft and non-payment of bills. He also stressed upon the need of privatizing the DISCOs in a manner where the substantial interests of the Government of Pakistan are retained. He also pointed out that to end energy crisis in Pakistan one of the key issues is conservation of electricity.<sup>2</sup>

### **Conclusion :**

From the given data and analyses of usage and cost, it can be reasonably concluded that the project has, on the whole, been quite effective at reducing electrical usage. Five of the eight businesses reduced their electricity consumption from 2007 to 2008. All of the owners reported that they became more aware of their usage and, therefore, were more conscientious in their efforts to be more energy efficient. The building owners who were able to reduce their electrical usage also implemented several low-cost energy-saving measures such as using CFLs, making better use of natural light, etc.

This project was not successful in reducing natural gas consumption. It appears this is largely due to the higher costs involved in implementing gas saving measures, such as the replacement of a furnace, additional insulation, and other structural changes. Gas usage also seems to be much more at

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<sup>2</sup> <https://pakobserver.net/minister-for-immediate-reforms-in-energy-sector-to-resolve-power-crisis/?fbclid=IwAR3pTuVpkFwMdsfWPZNdiLlwl-KyQYxfvaeju6NAmt9QBezVYsXtwy-YK4>

the mercy of weather than electrical usage. Building owners in this project who installed programmable thermostats

(a relatively low-cost gas-saving measure) did not realize any significant cost savings. This could be due to the owners' positive behaviour pattern of dialling down the thermostat on a regular enough basis beforehand so that there would not be many variations with the programmable thermostat. There is also the possibility that the thermostats may have been improperly programmed. For any future replication projects, it is clear that there should be an educational component since participants were able to change some behaviour patterns when made more aware of energy efficiency actions that they can take.

This appeared to be a primary reason for the reduction in electrical usage for five of the businesses. Second, it would be more effective to pair a project like this with another project that could assist building owners in making major energy efficiency improvements. This could either be a loan/grant program or a low-cost provider of energy-saving improvements. Behaviour changes through education and low-cost measures to reduce consumption will primarily save on electrical usage but not gas usage. And certainly, electrical savings would be enhanced if more expensive energy efficiency improvements could be made. Issues with data collection and entry were also encountered during the follow-up.

The variation in billing periods and estimates of usage instead of actual usage were additional issues that this project could not really address.



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## **The State Of Tourism in Pakistan.**

**By: Hira Ghazanfer.**

### **Introduction:**

Tourism in Pakistan is a growing industry and In 2010, Lonely Planet termed Pakistan as being "tourism's 'next big thing' for more years than we care to remember. [But] world media headlines [always] send things off the rails" In 2018, the British Backpacker Society ranked Pakistan as the world's top adventure travel destination, describing the country as "one of the friendliest countries on earth, with mountain scenery that is beyond anyone's wildest imagination." This geographically and ethnically diverse country has much to offer, from natural beauty and historical heritage to cultural diversity. According to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017 released by the World Economic Forum, the direct contribution of travel and tourism to Pakistan's GDP in 2015 was US\$ 328.3 million, constituting 2.8% of the total GDP. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, the direct contribution of travel and tourism to Pakistan's GDP in 2016 was US\$ 7.6 billion (PKR 793.0 billion), constituting 2.7% of the total GDP. By 2025, the government predicts tourism will contribute Rs1 trillion (US\$9.5 billion) to the Pakistani economy.

### **Historical places in Pakistan**

The country's attractions range from the ruin of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa to the Himalayan hill stations, for those interested in winter sports. Pakistan is home to several mountain peaks over 7000 m, which draw adventurers and mountaineers from around the world, especially K2. The north part of Pakistan has many old fortresses, ancient architecture and the Hunza, Chitral Valley, home to small Kalash people community and Fairy Meadows, Diamer District of Gilgit Baltistan. The romance of the historic Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is timeless and legendary, Punjab province has the historic city Lahore, Pakistan's cultural capital, with many examples of Mughal architecture such as Badshahi Masjid, Shalimar Gardens, Tomb of Jahangir and the Lahore Fort. Before the global economic crisis, Pakistan received more than 500,000 tourists annually since 2000.

### **Facts and figures Regarding Tourism In Pakistan:**

In 2016, foreign tourists visiting Pakistan stood at 965,498. Pakistan's tourism industry attracted an estimated 1.1 million foreign tourists annually in 2011 and 966,000 in 2012 contributing \$351 million and \$369 million respectively. Before declining to 565,212 in 2013 which contributed only \$298 million, in 2014, Pakistan received 530,000 foreign tourists contributing \$308 million. By comparison, Pakistan's domestic tourism industry is estimated at 50 million tourists who travel in the country on short trips usually between May to August. The largest tourism inflow in 2010 was from the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, India and China

### **Some historical places:**

1: **Moenjodaro** : is an archaeological site located on the right bank of Indus River in Larkana District of Sindh. Dating back to the beginning of 3rd millennium BC, the 5000-year-old city was one of the largest and earliest urbanized settlements in South Asia. The ruins were first discovered in 1922 and major excavations were carried out in the 1930's, however after 1965 further excavations were banned due to weathering and disintegration. Only one-third of the site has been revealed so far and site conservation works have been on-going since then.

2: **Taxila**: is an archaeological site located in the Rawalpindi District, 30 km northwest of Islamabad. The city dates back to the Gandhara period and contains the ruins of the Gandhāran city of Takṣaśilā which was an important Hindu and Buddhist centre, and is still considered a place of religious and historical sanctity in those traditions.

3: **Takht-i-Bahi**: meaning spring throne, is a Buddhist monastic complex dating to the 1st century BC located on top of a 152 m high hill. The ruins are located about 16 km from Mardan and 80 km from Peshawar. Sahr-i-Bahlol is a small fortified city, dating from the same era, located near Takht-i-Bahi. The historical complex is a complete Buddhist monastery consisting of four main groups; the Court of Stupas, a monastic complex, a temple complex, and a tantric monastic complex.

### **Problems in Tourism:**

Statistics from the last decade show tourism is a "market-led industry and not supply driven" which has led a large decline in travel to Pakistan. This has led to fewer tour agencies being set up and development of historical sites. It has been estimated that the public and private sectors have gradually earned less income from the tourism market causing less investment and innovation within the industry. This has led to several sites to depreciate over time and the lack of minimum international standards have left many sites in poor states. The latest budget showed that less money was being spent on research and marketing and more on defence and other fixed markets. The 2017 World Economic Forum's Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report (TTCR) ranked Pakistan 125th out of 136 countries.[13] Low branding and marketing effectiveness and low priority the government gave to the travel and tourism industry.

**Conclusion:**

As we See that In October 2006, The Guardian released what it described as "The top five tourist sites in Pakistan" to help the country's tourism industry.[56] Pakistan was ranked 47 out of 200 countries in an analysis of the World Travel and Tourism Council's (WTTC) growth figures by Lovehomeswap.com, which said: "If the country becomes more peaceful, visitor numbers are predicted to rise".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> World economic forum survey:New York Times.

## **An Increasing Suicidal Trend Among Pakistani Youth: A Brief Sketch.**

**By: Javeria Shujat.**

### **Introdcution:**

Suicides among Pakistani students are on the rise, recently 4 students committed suicides within a span of few days in Chitral a remote district of KPK just after the announcement of the intermediate (higher secondary school) results. According to the reports, all four students committed suicide for not being able to achieve the grades, they or their parents were expecting. One student named Fareed Ahmed killed himself after getting 81 per cent marks with which he was not satisfied.

This tragic trend is not just alarming but raises serious questions about the state of mental health of our teenagers. The suicidal tendencies among students in Asian countries like Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, have been reported extensively and are well documented, governments in these countries have started to take this issue of student suicides seriously many non-government organizations work to help students to cope with stress and other factors that cause suicidal tendencies.

Students commit suicides because of the crushing stress that a youngster has to go through because of the pressure of expectations exerted on him/her from multiple sides. Parents want their children to excel, teachers want them to win laurels for the school, and society keeps reminding them that success and guarantee for a secure future depend on the grades they achieve in the exams.

The suicidal tendencies among students in Asian countries like Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, have been reported extensively and are well documented, governments in these countries have started to take this issue of student suicides seriously many non-government organizations work to help students to cope with stress and other factors that cause suicidal tendencies.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>**Student Suicides in Pakistan, Wake-up Call for Parents And Educational Administrators.**

### **The Ways To restrict such Trends:**

The only way to limit these suicidal rates is by taking certain actions on such matter which are listed below:

- **For Parents:**

Parents must be aware of natural inclinations and the needs of their growing children. And the various ways for influencing child-parent relation, certain policies be ruminated :

- they should be guided by attending various events and seminars through an organization like **Parent Training** Information Centers (PTIs) and Community. Parent Resource Centers (CPRCs) can lend a hand.
- Parent management training courses should be implemented and propagated light of Islamic principles.

For students/children:

- Their curriculum and activities should abide for social welfare development in accordance to students rights theories.

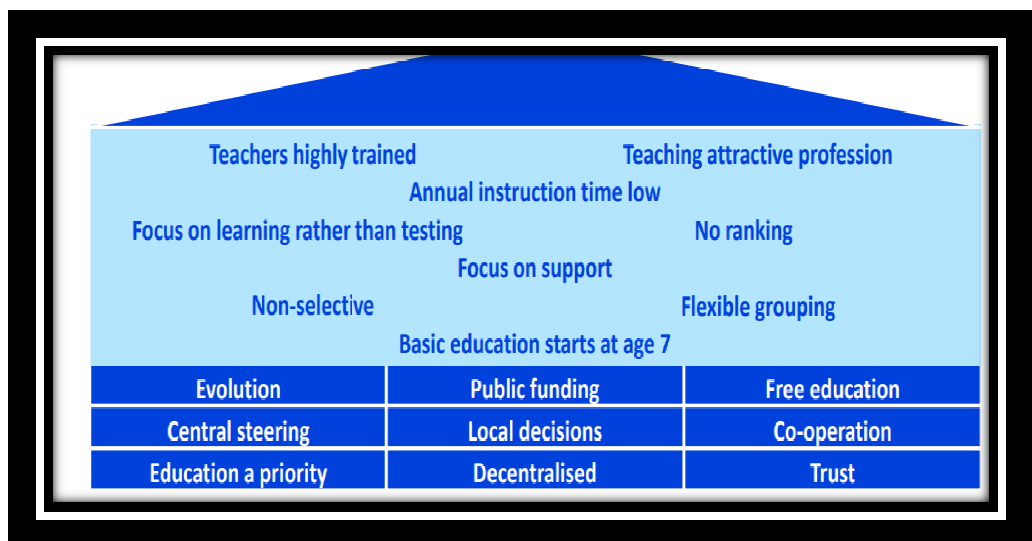
- **Concepts / Theory:**

The course/curriculum should be settled in a way aiming the child's vision for the prosperity of humanity and supporting their targets through motivational speeches, events and stage dramas accomplishing their dreams in a positive way.

- **For Educational Institutions:**

- Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISEs) and Inter Board Committee of Chairmen (IBCC) should plan a strategic way to conduct Tertiary Level Examinations (TLE) /private levels and after a semester(6months).
- sports participation has been associated with psychological and social health benefits for youths, like increase self-esteem, low depression and anxiety, and even suicide behaviour protection. Have on average two hours per week of compulsory physical education in their academic curriculum, schools should include gyms, but also schoolyards, and even classrooms, which might be used to exercise.

- IBCC nor National Education Management Information System should hire IT /CS professionals to set the database for majority students appearing from district areas.
- the botanical garden and plants should be constructed, garden attributes, in learning, stress relief, relaxation, and improved quality of life.
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics report that suicide rates in the United States are lowest during the winter months and highest in the summer and spring. **F. Stephen Bridges** asserts that there is "a high incidence in early spring (April and May) and also a low incidence in winter" of suicide rates. there is s a need to change the schedule for conducting our exams that are held in peak summer season especially in Karachi.
- An international scoping project on school-based counselling showed school counselling is mandatory School counselling is an integral part of the education system in countries .it is emerging as a critical support for elementary, middle, and high school learning and/or student health concerns. Guidance counsellor, school counsellor should be employed.in schools and the International Registry of Counselor Education Programs (IRCEP).
- Incorporating curriculum based on Islamic history and Islamic ideologies and philosophies like of Rumi, Ghazali,sheikhSaadi,imam-malik and so on Muslim scholars that had a persuasive and positive way of thinking from primary to tertiary level.



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- Penalty on the educational institutions on giving vacations homework neither of summer nor of winter.
- To enhance the research work learning rather than specific revised topic learning.
- **For Teachers:**
  - “Conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute” should be judged by a panel in a similar way. Misconduct outside of the education setting may be considered to be relevant if it is serious and the conduct displayed would likely have a negative impact on the individual’s status as a teacher, potentially damaging the public’s perception of them, therefore bringing the profession into disrepute. Panel members should use their knowledge and experience to take into account how the teaching profession is viewed by others, and the influence that teachers may have on pupils, parents and others in the community. Panels should take account of the uniquely influential role that teachers can hold in pupils’ lives and that pupils must be able to view teachers as role models in the way they behave. Panels will be likely to conclude and deal with them accordingly.
  - The DBS will consider cases that concern safeguarding matters (i.e. harm or the risk of harm to a child), barring individuals from working with children where appropriate.



- The DBS is responsible for deciding whether an individual should be barred from working with children and vulnerable adults and for maintaining a list of those individuals who are determined to be unsuitable (the barred list). The DBS is also responsible for processing requests for Criminal Records Checks, including those made as part of the checks carried out by schools prior to appointing staff.
- A teacher should be judged not just on basis of education and character but should also have *Morality* in *Islam* that serves to include the concept of righteousness, good character, and the body of *moral* qualities and virtues prescribed in *Islamic* religious texts. The underlying idea of *Islamic morality* is that of love: love for God and love for God's creatures.
- Conduct research and provide education based on research.
- Penalty on putting the extensive burden on students, homework be based on student-centred increasing the cognitive skills rather than imposing ones own.
- **For government/state:**
  - A study on college students showed that 45% admitted to social media use 6-8 hours a day (Wang, Chen, & Liang, 2011). So are we dealing with addiction or mental illness? I would say a little bit of both. The addiction causes the symptoms of mental illness. Having more Facebook friends predicted clinical symptoms of Bipolar Disorder, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, and Histrionic Personality Disorder. Also, an interesting find was that the anxiety of not being able to check Facebook is associated with antisocial and narcissistic traits. Social media platforms, such as Facebook,
  - Instagram, Snapchat and Twitter etc, is allowing mental illnesses to rise to new prevalence in the forms of narcissism, voyeurism, paranoia, and antisocial tendencies. FoMO could be the initial trigger to inappropriate behaviours that are posted in social media newsfeeds. There should be laws in firms of these social media which could probably lead to cyberbullying and suicide, especially concerning the currents affairs of the media industry and films inculcating the youth to inferior aspects<sup>3</sup> of living and ends finally losing Islamic morality.

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<sup>3</sup> [www.psychologytoday.com](http://www.psychologytoday.com)

- There should be an organization functioning to probe over these educational institutions like the **Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA)** ensuring the protection of student-teacher rights, public opinion, policies.
- To provide quality learning of international level, and the penalty inflicted on breaking the policies of the educational system
- Penalty on not coping with the maintenance of schools and colleges, ensuring a healthy environment.
- Islamic education inculcates to every child from the age of 7 should be mandatory otherwise a penalty be imposed on this jurisdiction of parents or guardian.
- Construction of various community park Parks owned or operated by the government: National park Sub-national park Urban parks Linear parks Country parks.
- Of all psychiatric illnesses, patients with eating disorders have among the highest mortality rate. Patients with anorexia nervosa are at high risk for suicide-possibly more so than patients with depression or any other psychiatric disorder, the ministry of health must take major steps in ensuring health beneficiaries to all citizens specifically the students, facing stunt growth, depression etc. should be provided with a healthy diet, consensus with the nutritionists.
- Hospitals are made advanced and should appoint professional psychologists and doctors for child behaviour.

• **Apparent Reasons Of Suicide rate In Pakistan :**

According to my very own personal experience, it is, in fact, true that the educational institutions working in Karachi affiliated with Sindh board Karachi has reported affecting the students in diverse ways targeting their psychology and leading it towards a great depression which substantially ended up persuading the student to take its own life.

These ideas to reform a policy on suicidal matter inflicted upon me when I watched the brutality of LGS school demotivated a child to death on mubasher lucmans show, no matter what, children who keep their aims high, when comes in contact with this calibre of education system ends up losing their lives or a great depression ,according to my survey I myself and the majority other students have suffered many hurdles and problems which did affect our health badly from Sindh Board Karachi, who has a horrible way of conducting exams which include:

- examination system and curriculum are outdated and lack innovation
- **UNNECESSARILY LONG ANSWERS ARE REQUIRED, WHICH EXPLOITS THE MIND TO REACH THE CONCEPTS AND CONFUSES THEM IN WORDS.**

- Work presentation mattered more than the concept encoded within the answer.
- Satisfying the checker should be your number one priority! No matter how well you've written the checker can still award you with a ZERO. Writing too many fancy words or writing too short (even if the length of your answer is adequate) can annoy the checker, and if the checker is annoyed that his mood will surely leave a scar on your exam paper
- A vast number of book readers tend to fail miserably even though it should've been the other way around but the truth is that those who use the notes issued by the various 'tycoon' like tuition centres have a greater chance of scoring in exams than those who use textbook mainly because the exam system has not been scrutinized since a long time. If a question has appeared in the 2014 annual exam paper and not in the 2015 paper, then there's an 80% chance that the question would reappear in the 2016 annual exam. If you analyze the annual exam papers of the last 20 years you will see that within that time span very little amount of new questions have been introduced and that majority of the exam papers are full of questions that have been shuffled between the exam papers of the 20 years.
- Flawed textbooks are another hurdle that the students have to face
- Many people have noticed the hateful content present within our textbooks which targets our minorities.
- Policies and reforms are made to correct this system into a substantial piece by following the policies I mentioned above.

### **Conclusion :**

Suicide is a major global public health problem with more than 800,000 incidents worldwide annually. Seventy-five per cent of the global suicides occur in low and middle-income countries (LMICs). Pakistan is an LMIC where information on suicidal behaviour is limited. The aim of the review is to map available literature on determinants, risk factors and other variables of suicidal behaviour in Pakistan.

Six hundred and twenty-three articles were initially retrieved from all ten databases. Two independent reviewers screened the titles and abstracts for relevance. One hundred and eighteen articles were read in full, out of which 11 were excluded because they did not fit the eligibility criteria. One hundred and ten articles, including two student theses and one report, were included in the final review. Most studies were descriptive in nature, with only three that used a case-control design. Majority of the studies were from urban areas and addressed determinants rather than risk factors. Gender differences and age were predominantly reported, with more males committing suicide. Suicidal behaviour was more common among

individuals younger than 30 years of age. The three most common methods for suicides were hanging, poisoning and use of firearms. Mental illness as a risk factor for suicides was mentioned in only three studies.

This review is the first attempt to synthesize the available literature on suicidal behaviour in Pakistan. The evidence is limited, and calls for more robust analytical research designs, along with a focus on risk factors.<sup>4</sup>

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- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5809969/>
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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5809969/>  
[Sualeha S. Shekhani](#),<sup>1</sup> [Shagufta Perveen](#),<sup>2</sup> [Dur-e-Sameen Hashmi](#),<sup>1</sup> [Khawaja Akbar](#),<sup>3</sup> [Sara Bachani](#),<sup>4</sup> and [Murad M. Khan](#)<sup>5</sup> :Suicide and deliberate self-harm in Pakistan: a scoping review .

# **The Human Rights Violation Damaging Pakistan's Image.**

***By: Nameera Ayaz.***

## **Introduction:**

“Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains”<sup>1</sup>. These lines are enough to manifest the motive of my script. Human rights are the basic rights given to every individual from birth till death regardless of any discrimination. It is very clear that the protection of human rights can solve several problems exists in any nation or a society. The world has united on the issue of human rights because the world would be a terrible place if people don't follow the simple rules of protecting the human being and their rights. Even though the United Nation has formed the “Human Rights Charter” to assure the protection of human beings. In Pakistan, the condition is getting worse every passing day. The issue and its causes are going to be discussed in this script.

## **Violation Of Human Rights In Pakistan:**

Pakistan cannot be prosperous until it's citizens are not given the fundamental rights with equality. It is our unfortunate that all the elected leaders and all the ex-government of Pakistan have failed in establishing the system of providing the basic rights to its people. Many efforts have been made to both at a national and international level to provide and protect human rights, but, still, number-of-people are deprived of their fundamental rights. Pakistan is no exception. Unemployment, education criteria, freedom of thought and expression, women and child security become a rare commodity. People cannot enjoy their lives as per their desires. They cannot move freely due to the fear of snatching or get looted, fear of terrorist attacks, harassment issues. Peoples are not provided with clean water, pure and healthy food products. Whereas, in the constitution of Pakistan, it is written to ensure the provision of equal rights and protection but, the implementation has not been seen in the last 8 to 10 years. The most serious, sensitive and major concerns are as follows:

## **Child Abuse:**

The worst form of violation of human's rights in Pakistan is the child abuse. It is a toxin in a society which has engulfed thousands of children in every region of Pakistan. According to a media report, 3,345 child abuse cases have been filed last year.<sup>2</sup> Other than that, this year from January to June 2,322 cases of child abuse was reported. When such incident occurs so many speeches are made for assuring the public that their children will be protected & announces compensation for the victim or his family, but unluckily the ministers and their ministries do not work according to their statements. This problem would not be solved until the offenders are not given the exemplary punishment. Strict law and order need to be formulated as soon as possible as the case is showing a negative picture of Pakistan to the world.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=E7m\\_rroduGUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Human+Rights+in+Islam+\(book\)](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=E7m_rroduGUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Human+Rights+in+Islam+(book))

<sup>2</sup> <https://dailytimes.com.pk/277623/human-rights-in-pakistan/>

### **Education System:**

Moreover, the other issue in Pakistan which is against the human right is the un-equality in the education system. Education for all (EFA) is a movement led by the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization), aiming to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults. Pakistan is also a member but an opposite situation is seen in our country that all the elite classes are well educated and the general public is neglected at a very large scale. Especially, the women are deprived of the education right. Literacy rate in Pakistan is more among the men as compared to the women. The condition is too bad in the rural areas where the education is said to be a curse for women and if someone tries to educate their girls, then, the incident of honour killing takes place.<sup>3</sup> Though, the least developed countries have better education criteria than Pakistan. It is important to understand that if equal rights are given to the women then our country will go to the path of prosperity and progress because when a woman is educated so many positive impacts can be seen in that particular society, just like the western countries.

### **Gender Discrimination:**

Gender discrimination is another thing to discuss under the violation of human rights. Nowadays, it has become common in our society that women are less competent and hardworking than men. Gender discrimination, honor killing, rape cases and forced marriage are usually happens in the rural areas where the members of the family are bound by their traditions and culture that has been taught by their ancestors and were prescribed by them to maintain their practices (not educating their girls more than the fourth standard, do not give freedom to their women, do not let them go out of their houses etc). The proper education system and awareness programs will help people in eradicating this evil from the society.

### **Freedom to Act:**

Freedom of speech, religion, thought and expression is a major problem. In Pakistan, a common man cannot raise his voice against the one who has bereaved him from his right, If he does, so he will be threatened or being killed. Similarly, the freedom of the press is also a serious concern. Pakistan is said to be the worst country to be a journalist in. Because raising voice against any powerful party is seems to be the most risk-taking and dangerous act for the life of a journalist as the power has always been misused in our country.<sup>4</sup>

Last but not least, the issue of caste and status. There are several regional castes in Pakistan such as Mahajir, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, pakhtun etc. Pakistan has been in the hands of Punjabi and Sindhi majority from its inception. So, all the luxuries of life (job, property, wealth) are given to them and people from outer caste are not allowed to achieve the similar status or class just because they do not have recognition and power. These are not the end of deprivation of rights of the people in Pakistan but if strategies are made to cope up with such problems then our country will be count among the countries where people live their life freely and without any dominance.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/309542-pakistan-s-literacy-rate-stands-at-58pc>

<sup>4</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_rights\\_in\\_Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_in_Pakistan)

### **Initiatives to Protect Human Rights:**

1. **Educating the people:** It is very obvious that education is the first step to aware people and let them know the rights of human being. It can be done by setting up programs with a professional team who will teach people to live their life according to their wish.
2. **Establishment of organizations to report violation case:** it will help the people to report their complains and problems which they face in using their rights. So, that they will feel secure and the violator would be warned for bereaving people from their rights.<sup>5</sup>
3. **Ensure media freedom:** State security forces should be appointed for ending the killing, threatening and other abuses on the members of media. They should be allowed with the freedom of report in the country without fear of expulsion.<sup>6</sup>
4. **Strict formation of laws:** Government of Pakistan should form the significant law for human rights to make boundaries for the violators and oblige them to follow the rules and should plan the punishment or in case of violation the exemplary punishments should be
5. **Proper implementation of the law:** it is also mandatory to implement the law and order. Although our constitution contains the charter of human rights but the negligence of our government bodies, the citizens are not restricted to follow the rules. The rights that are in the policy or in the constitution written in the paper are not given to the people in real life.
6. **Embrace the duty to protect and promote human rights:** it is not only limited to the governments or states but being individual it is our duty to protect our family, friend and people in the neighbourhood. One may also contribute to maintaining an environment in which human rights are protected, respected and promoted.
7. **Protect religious minorities:** Minorities in Pakistan are ignored since a very long period of time. The humanitarian rights are equal for all so government should give them relief because they got targeted several of time and many of them were killed which leads to the violence and shows a negative image of our country and the non-Muslims feel insecure and starts migrating towards the other states where they will be given their rights.
8. **Protect women's rights:** poor enforcement of laws leads towards the deprivation of women rights. Young girls in Pakistan are confronting with the violence against the rights including rape, honour killing, acid attacks, domestic violence and forced marriages. These sorts of problem are taking us far away from modernization and social mobility. A fair policy should be planned for the protection of women it can be done by setting up agenda for women empowerment, declaring education as a compulsory section for girls, by promoting women rights in economical, political and educational field.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.wikihow.com/Take-Steps-to-Protect-Human-Rights>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/08/23/10-steps-improving-human-rights-pakistan>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Events/WHRD/WomenRightsAreHR.pdf>

▪ **Basic Rights for the Citizens:**

- **The Right to Life:** the first right for any human is to live independently, fearlessly and a respectful life. The Holy Qur'an lays down:

**“Whosoever kills a human being (without a reason like) manslaughter or corruption on earth, it is though he had killed whole mankind”<sup>8</sup>**

So, it is easy to understand that protection of a human being is a necessary thing.

- **Protection of religion and religious practices:** no one should be forcibly persuaded to attend any religious ceremony or religious worships relates to the religion other than his own. He should be given the right to practice his religion with the freedom.
- **Right to Education:** everyone should be provided for compulsory education regardless of any discrimination. So, that the youth would be able to proceed in practical life for the prosperity of their country.
- **Respect and right to women and children:** women should be provided with all the necessities of life. They should be given the free hand through the law so that they will be able to take action against the violator in case of insecurity and exploitation.<sup>9</sup>
- **Provision of Basic Needs:** All the citizens should be provided with the basic needs of life such as water, food and shelter.

There are many other fundamental rights but if just these five are provided to every human than a positive change will occur.

Human right's ministry has never done their work in Pakistan for the protection of our rights. Even the government of Pakistan has not executed their plans for protecting their citizens. It has now become a top-notch issue which is destroying our youth and damaging our society. The government of Pakistan and most importantly our respected Prime Minister Imran Khan should make initiatives to overcome all the problems of violation against human rights.

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<sup>8</sup>[https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=E7m\\_rroduGUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Human+Rights+in+Islam+\(book\)](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=E7m_rroduGUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Human+Rights+in+Islam+(book))

<sup>9</sup>[https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=E7m\\_rroduGUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Human+Rights+in+Islam+\(book\)](https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=E7m_rroduGUC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Human+Rights+in+Islam+(book))



## **The Power of Political Economy: How Political and Economic Institutions Together Trigger State's Development.**

**By: Sadaf Shabbir**

### **Introduction:**

When we analyze the factors that are responsible for a state's development, Economic Power comes at the forefront. Global Powers that are also named "First World Countries", have the highest rates as far as Gross National and Gross Domestic Product, are concerned. And it evolves around Economic Growth, without which technological and socio-cultural development, and military arsenals can be left for the day-dreamers.

Being a student of International Relations, a youth of this country, I observe that economic power is a wheel, and if this wheel is punctured, the journey of a state towards sustainability and prosperity, will be filled with hurdles. The basic objective of this paper is to emphasize the economic growth of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, without which the country's overall development is impossible. And how this economic development can be achieved? When the political institutions, that are responsible to support the economic factors, determine the state's domestic policy or a foreign policy, or the most eminent; economic institution, in such an order to increase the exports of a country so as to achieve the balance of payments.

**In this paper, I have given possible suggestions that can be beneficial for the resurgence of Pakistan's economy. The Basis of Unequal World:**

We live in an unequal world. In rich countries, individuals are healthier, live longer, and are much better educated. They also have access to a range of amenities and options in life, from vacations to career paths that people in poor countries can only dream of. People in rich countries also drive on roads without potholes and enjoy toilets, electricity, and running water in their houses.

They also typically have governments that do not arbitrarily arrest or harass them; on the contrary, the governments provide services, including education, health care, roads, and law and order. Notable, too, is the fact that the citizens vote in elections and have some voice in the political direction their countries take.

The great differences in world inequality are evident to everyone, even to those in poor countries, though many lack access to television or the Internet. It is the perception and reality of these differences that drive people to cross the Rio Grande or the Mediterranean Sea illegally to have the chance to experience rich-country living standards and opportunities. This inequality doesn't just have consequences for the lives of individual people in poor countries; it also causes grievances and resentment, with huge political consequences.<sup>1</sup>

## ➤ **Comparative Economic Policies:**

### **1. Political Economy of China:**

It seems that Napoleon was right – the world has been shaken by China's awakening. Although China engaged the United Nations (UN) in military conflict in Korea in the 1950s, has been a nuclear power since the 1960s, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since 1971 and was a key actor in Cold War politics, China's re-engagement with the global political economy has been a major reason why the world has been shaken into re-evaluating China's importance.

The Chinese economy is already the second biggest economy in the world using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) calculations and is predicted to overtake the US in 2020 or 2041 or 2050 or sometime this century. China overtook the US as the single biggest recipient of non-stocks and shares Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2002. China is the fourth largest trader in the world and has massive foreign currency reserves second only to Japan. The fact that China's trade surplus for 2005 was US\$102 billion is remarkable – the fact that it tripled during the year even more so. Similarly, it's not just that foreign currency reserves at the start of 2006 were US\$819 that generates international interest and much concern, but also that these reserves increased by a third during 2005.<sup>2</sup>

### **2. Political Economy of the United States of America:**

Bill Gates, like other legendary figures in the information technology industry (such as Paul Allen, Steve Ballmer, Steve Jobs, Larry Page, Sergey Brin, and Jeff Bezos), had immense talent and ambition. But he ultimately responded to incentives. The economic institutions in the United States enabled these men to start companies with ease, without facing insurmountable barriers. Those institutions also made the financing of their projects feasible. The U.S. labour markets enabled them to hire qualified personnel, and the relatively competitive market environment enabled them to expand their companies and market their products.

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<sup>1</sup> Acemoglu, Daron; Robinson James, *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty* (Newyork: Crown Publishers, 2012)

<sup>2</sup> Breslin, Shaun, *China and The Global Political Economy* ( Newyork: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007)

While economic institutions are critical for determining whether a country is poor or prosperous, it is politics and political institutions that determine what economic institutions a country has. Ultimately the good economic institutions of the United States resulted from the political institutions that gradually emerged after 1619. Our theory for world inequality shows how political and economic institutions interact in causing poverty or prosperity, and how different parts of the world ended up with such different sets of institutions.<sup>3</sup>

### **Factors Responsible for Economic Growth: What should be Pakistan's strategy?**

#### ***1) The Information Economy:***

Recent innovations in various forms of information technology have resulted in its vast utilization by both consumers and corporate enterprises. Because of the proliferation of IT throughout all sectors of the economy. Terminology such as the information age or the information economy has increasingly become common. The information economy involves the combination of "cutting-edge technology," ranging from laptops to fibre-optic and wireless communication. The underlying idea is that information technologies are inherently productive because they reduce costs by eliminating redundancies in capital and labour as well as saving on stocking of inventories. Corporate Enterprises invest large sums in this technology because it is viewed as a productivity-enhancing mechanism.<sup>4</sup>

#### ***2) Establishment of MNCs:***

Around the turn of the century, and especially after World War I, a relatively novel form of foreign direct investment arose: the establishment of overseas branch factories of manufacturing corporations. In its origin, the phenomenon was largely North American, and it remained so until the 1960s, when European, and then Japanese, manufacturers also began investing in productive facilities abroad.

These internationalized industrial firms were called multinational or transnational corporations or enterprises (MNCs/TNCs or MNEs/TNEs), usually defined as firms with production facilities in three or more countries.. By the late 1990s, there were some 53,000 MNCs in the world, with 450,000 foreign affiliates. Most are relatively small, but the top several hundred are so huge and so globe-straddling as to dominate major portions of the world economy. MNCs' foreign affiliates are worth about \$3.5 trillion, and they produce goods worth \$9.5 trillion every year. These foreign affiliates account for one-third of world exports and a very substantial proportion of world output. Indeed, the largest MNCs have annual sales larger than the gross national product (GNP) of all but a few of the world's nations.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Acemoglu, Daron; Robinson, James, *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty* (Newyork: Crown Publishers, 2012)

<sup>4</sup> Kudyba, Stephan; Diwan, Romesh, *Information Technology, Corporate Productivity, and The New Economy* ( United States of America: Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc, 2002)

<sup>5</sup> Frieden, A Jeffry; Lake, A David, *International Political Economy: Perspectives on Global Power and Wealth* ( San Diego: Bradford/ St.Martins, 2000)

### 3) **The balance of Payments:**

A country's Balance of Payments reveals various aspects of a country's international economic position. It presents the international financial position of the country. It helps the government in taking decisions on monetary and fiscal policies on the one hand, and on external trade and payments issues on the other. In the case of a developing country, the balance of payments shows the extent of dependence of the country's economic development on the financial assistance by the developed countries.<sup>6</sup>

In a perfect scenario, the Balance of Payments (BoP) should be zero. That is, the money coming in and the money going out should balance out. But that doesn't happen in most cases. A country's BoP statement correctly indicates whether the country has a surplus or a deficit of funds. A BoP surplus indicates that a country's exports are more than its imports. A BoP deficit, on the other hand, indicates that a country's imports are more than exports. Both scenarios have short-term and long-term effects on the country's economy.<sup>7</sup>

### **Conclusion:**

Economic institutions are the pillars that determine the overall position of a state in the Global World. Military power and Technological Power all can be achieved when a state is financially self-sufficient. Pakistan, whose economy relies heavily on agriculture, is observing a great downfall as far as the world's economic order is concerned. In order to compete with these technologically driven economies, Pakistan has to come out of only relying on its traditional ways and rather seek new ways for the trading.

The inequality of this world, the basis and the gap of 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries, are measured in terms of economic power. The giant military expenditures, the system of loans that is directly proportional to seeking influence can never be achieved if a state is fragile as far as its economy is concerned.

The establishment of MNCs, information economy and to reach the Balance of Payments is the eminent factors to reinvigorate Pakistan's economy and to get rid of financial crises.

If a country is politically as well as economically strong, the vicious cycle of "aid" can be left behind.

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<sup>6</sup> Malhotra, Sam, "Importance of Balance of Payments." Shareyouressays.com.

<http://www.shareyouressays.com/knowledge/importance-of-balance-of-payments-for-a-country-explained/112127>

<sup>7</sup> Toppr. "Balance of Payments." Toppr.com. <https://www.toppr.com/guides/economics/open-economy-macroeconomics/balance-of-payments/>



## پاکستان کے معاشی مسائل اور ان کا حل۔

از ہدایت اللہ۔

### ابتدائیہ

محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وطن عزیز پاکستان معرض وجود میں آنے سے لیکر آج تک ان گنت مسائل کا شکار ہے۔، امانتدار اور باصلاحیت قیادت سے محروم ہونے کی وجہ سے روز بروز، مسائل بڑھتے جا رہے ہیں، کرپشن، لوٹ کھسوٹ، چور بازاری نے ملک کی معیشت کو تباہ کر دیا ہے، اب تو ایسا زمانہ آگیا ہے کہ چور کو چور کہو تو برا مانتا ہے۔ یہ قدرتی وسائل سے مالا مال ارض پاک جس کی مٹی سونا اگتی ہے، جسکی طویل ساحلی پٹی کی چارممالک سے سمندری حدود جاملتی ہے، چار موسموں سردی، گرمی، خزاں اور بہار سے مزین ہے، لیکن ان سارے وسائل کے ہونے کے باوجود ارض پاک بے شمار مسائل سے دوچار ہے، اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان کا جو آج حال ہے وہ بہت حد تک حکمرانوں کا ہی کیا دھرا ہے۔ جو بھی اس میں برسر اقتدار آیا خزانے کو لوٹا اور اپنے بینک بیلنس بڑھایے، باقی رعایا اور ملک سے انھیں کوئی سروکار نہیں ہے۔ ہم غور کرتے ہیں تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ آج پاکستان کو جو سب سے بڑا جو مسئلہ درپیش ہے وہ معیشت کا ہے یہ امر واضح ہے کہ کسی بھی ملک کو مستحکم رکھنے کیلئے معیشت ریڑھ کی ہڈی کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ بالخصوص موجودہ زمانے میں جدید اور ترقی یافتہ ممالک کو مستحکم اور پہلی دنیا میں شامل کرنے میں ان کی معیشتوں کا بڑا ہاتھ ہے۔ آج پاکستان قرضوں کے شکنجے میں اور ان قرضوں کی ادائیگی کے ساتھ ساتھ ملین ڈالرز کی ضرورت ہے جو ملکی اداروں کو چلائیں اس وقت برسر اقتدار حکومت سب سے بڑا جو مسئلہ درپیش ہے وہ خزانے کے خالی ہونے کا ہے۔ لازم سی بات ہے ملک کی معیشت مضبوط ہوگی تو ڈیم بنیں گے۔ ڈیم بنیں گے کا تو پانی اور بجلی کا مسئلہ حل ہوگا۔ اس طرح بہت سارے مسائل حل ہونگے۔ بندہ ناچیز نے ایک طالب علم اور محب وطن پاکستانی ہونے کی حیثیت سے ملک کی معیشت کو درپیش مسائل کو حل کرنے کیلئے چند تجاویز پیش کی ہیں



## تجاویز

### 1۔ درآمدات و برآمدات -

کسی بھی ملک کی معاشی ترقی میں اس ملک کے درآمدات اور برآمدات کا بڑا کردار ہوتا ہے آج کل کے معاشی لحاظ سے ترقی یافتہ ممالک کے درآمدات و برآمدات کا اگر ہم جائزہ لیں تو ہمیں بخوبی اندازہ ہو جاتا ہے امریکا، جاپان، چین، جرمنی جو، معاشی لحاظ سے سرفہرست ممالک میں شمار ہوتے ہیں۔ جن کی روزانہ کی بنیاد پر ملین ڈالرز کی تجارت ہوتی ہے۔ جبکہ اسکے برخلاف پاکستان کی درآمدات و برآمدات صرف کل 72 ملین ڈالرز کی بتائی جاتی ہیں۔ پاکستان جس کی برآمدات میں چاول، کپاس، گندم اور خام مال وغیرہ شامل ہیں جبکہ عموماً مضبوط معاشی ممالک کی برآمدات میں کوئی خام مال شامل نہیں ہے۔ وہ زیادہ تر مشینری اور جدید ٹیکنالوجیکل چیزیں برآمد کرتے ہیں۔ لہذا پاکستان کو بھی اپنے برآمدات پر خصوصی توجہ دینی پڑے گی اور ایسی چیزیں برآمد کرنی ہوں گی کہ جس سے ملک کو زیادہ سے زیادہ نفع حاصل ہو، جیسے مغربی ٹیکنالوجیکل برآمدات وغیرہ۔ یہ امر غور طلب ہے کہ پاکستان کی درآمدات میں ایسی چیزیں شامل ہیں جو ملک میں وافر مقدار اور اچھی کوالٹی میں موجود ہیں مثال کے طور پر پاکستان نیوزی لینڈ سے ہزاروں ڈالرز کے سیب منگواتا ہے کیا پاکستان میں سیب وافر مقدار میں موجود نہیں؟ کیا پاکستان میں اچھی کوالٹی کے سیب موجود نہیں؟ حقیقت یہ ہے پاکستان میں دنیا کے بہترین سیب پائے جاتے ہیں۔ اس لیے پاکستانی حکومت سے گزارش کی جاتی ہے ایسی تمام چیزوں پر نظر ڈالیں اور جائزہ لیں جو ملک کی معیشت پر بوجھ ہے ایسی چیزوں کو ختم کرنے سے ملک کی معیشت میں بہت بڑی تبدیلی آسکتی ہے۔

### مشاہرے اور بدعنوانی

ہم ریاست پاکستان کا مشاہدہ اور مطالعہ فرماتے ہیں تو معلوم پڑتا ہے کہ پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا المیہ یہ ہے کہ معاشی لحاظ سے کمزور ہونے کے باوجود جو بھی شخص کسی بھی سرکاری عہدے پر براجمان ہو جاتا ہے تو اسکے نتیجے میں وہ مالی لحاظ سے خوش حال ہوتا جاتا ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ وہ اتنا مشاہرہ حاصل کر لیتا ہے کہ جو کوئی غریب آدمی زندگی بھر سوچ بھی نہیں سکتا ہے چنانچہ اس وقت اگر ہم جائزہ لیں تو صدر پاکستان سولہ لاکھ روپے سے زیادہ تنخواہ وصول کرتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ وزیراعظم قومی صوبائی اسمبلی کے ممبران بھی لاکھوں میں تنخواہ وصول کرتے ہیں۔ مزے کی بات یہ ہے کہ ان تنخواہوں میں مسلسل ہر سال اضافہ ہوتا ہے اور اس سے بھی زیادہ دلچسپ بات یہ ہے کہ حکومت اور اپوزیشن ہر مسئلہ پر الجھتے ہیں لیکن تنخواہ کے بڑھانے کے بارے میں اپوزیشن عموماً خاموش رہتی ہے۔

ہمارے محترم وزیراعظم عمران خان صاحب ریاست مدینہ کو آئیڈیل قرار دیتے ہیں۔ اچھی بات ہے کسی بھی مسلمان کیلئے ریاست مدینہ سے زیادہ کوئی آئیڈیل ریاست ہو بھی نہیں سکتی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ یہ دکھیں کہ ریاست مدینہ کے حکمران بیت المال کیسے اور کس طرح استعمال کیا کرتے تھے، حکمران اور ذمہ داران ریاست بیت المال سے کتنا مشاہرہ حاصل کرتے تھے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس وقت پاکستان معاشی لحاظ سے کمزور ہے لیکن یہ بات طے ہے کہ جتنے بھی قومی و صوبائی اسمبلی کے ممبران منتخب ہوئے ہیں وہ سب ہی قریباً صاحب استطاعت ہیں اس چیز کا اندازہ ہم الیکشن مہم پر خرچ ہونے والے کروڑوں روپے سے لگا سکتے ہیں لہذا وزیراعظم صاحب کو چاہیے کہ:

☆ تین سال تک کسی ممبر کو مشاہرہ نہ دیا جائے۔ جب ملک معاشی لحاظ سے مضبوط ہو ادا کریں مجھے یقین ہے کہ تنخواہ نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے کوئی ممبر استعفی نہیں دے گا اور یہ بھی یقین ہے کہ حکومت کے ممبران کی تنخواہ بند کریں یا ادا نہ کریں تو اپوزیشن بھی خاموش رہے گی۔

☆ ہر ممبر چاہے وہ قومی کا ہو یا صوبائی کا 1,20,000 روپے مشاہرہ وصول کر رہا ہے۔ چنانچہ اگر ہم بغور جائزہ لیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ پاکستان کے آئین کے مطابق اقلیت اور خواتین کو ملا کے 342 قومی اسمبلی کے ممبران ہیں 372 پنجاب اسمبلی کے ممبران ہیں 168 سندھ اسمبلی 124 خیبر پختونخواہ 65 بلوچستان اسمبلی کے ممبران ہیں۔ یہ کل ملا کر 1239 ممبران بنتے ہیں۔ ان کے مشاہرے کی کل رقم 148,680,000 بنتی ہے۔ جس سے ملک کے بہت سارے بڑے مسائل حل ہو سکتے ہیں۔

☆ تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ وزیراعظم صاحب بدعنوانی جیسی ناسور بیماری کے خلاف ایسے اقدامات کرے جس سے اس کا جڑ سے خاتمہ ہو ایسی سزائیں مقرر کریں کوئی بھی شخص کرپشن کرنے کی ہمت نہ کر سکے تب جا کے اس ملک کے معاشی مسائل حل ہو سکتے ہیں ورنہ مشکل ہے۔

## اعلیٰ اداروں کے اخراجات

اس ملک کو بدعنوانی کے بعد معاشی لحاظ سے جس چیز نے کنگال کر دیا ہے وہ اعلیٰ عہدے داروں اور ان کے گھروں کے اخراجات (وزیراعظم ہاؤس، وزیراعلیٰ ہاؤس، گورنر ہاؤس، وغیرہ شامل ہے)۔

حال ہی میں گلگت بلتستان کے مقامی اخبار روزنامہ محاسب کی رپورٹ کے مطابق صدر مملکت عارف علوی صاحب کاشنگریلہ کے تفریحی مقام کا دورہ اور ناشتہ سکروا انتظامیہ کو پچاس لاکھ روپے کا پڑ گیا۔ اگر پاکستان جیسے غریب ملک کے اعلیٰ عہدے دار ناشتے میں پچاس لاکھ روپے خرچ کریں تو معاشی لحاظ سے کیسے مستحکم ہوگی۔

قناعت ایک ایسی چیز ہے جس کو اختیار کرنے سے کوئی فرد یا ریاست معاشی لحاظ سے مستحکم ہو جاتا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں اگر وزیراعظم ہاؤس اور اس کے علاوہ جتنے بھی ادارے ہیں ان میں سادگی اور قناعت اختیار کی جائے اگر باہر سے کوئی مہمان آتا ہے فرنگی ہو عربی کسی



بھی عہدے پر ہو مناسب کھانے سے اس کی توضیح کی جائے تاکہ ملک کی معیشت پر بوجھ نہ پڑے ساتھ ساتھ وزیراعظم اور صدر صاحب اپنے ناشتے اور دیگر کھانوں پر خرچ ہونے والی رقم پر نظر ڈالیں تو عمدہ ہوگا۔

## اختتامیہ

میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اگر ایمان داری اور دیانت داری کے ساتھ ان اصولوں پر عمل کیا جائے تو ملک کے بہت سارے معاشی مسائل حل ہو سکتے ہیں۔ آج ہمارے لیے افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ ہمارے حکمران کبھی (آئی ایم ایف) کے سامنے، کبھی خلیجی ممالک کے سامنے ادھار مانگنے کے لیے ہاتھ پھیلاتے ہیں۔

میرا یہ سوال ہے! کیا آئی ایم ایف سے قرض لینا ضروری ہے؟؟ بہت سارے ایسے ممالک ہیں جو معاشی لحاظ سے ہم سے کمزور ہیں لیکن آئی

ایم ایف کے قرضے کے بغیر چل رہے ہیں۔ کیا آئی ایم ایف سے اس لیے قرض لینا ضروری ہے کہ نئی شاہرائیں اور پل تعمیر کیے جائیں۔ جب ملک معاشی لحاظ سے کمزور ہے تو پچاس لاکھ گھربنانے کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ اس سے پہلے بغیر پچاس لاکھ گھر کے زندگی گزار رہے تھے۔ جب ملک کے پاس اتنے وسائل ہوں کہ وہ اپنے اداروں کو صحیح طور پر چلا سکیں اسکے بعد حکومت ملک میں مختلف ترقیاتی کام کریں چاہے گھربنائے، پل اور شاہرائیں تعمیر کرے۔ دوسری بات! درآمدات اور برآمدات میں ایسی چیزوں کا اضافہ کیا جائے جو زیادہ سے زیادہ منافع والی ہوں۔ بجٹ میں اعلیٰ اداروں کے اخراجات کو نصف کیا جائے۔ بدعنوانی کرنے والوں کے لیے ایسی سزائیں مقرر کی جائیں جس طرح دوسرے ترقی یافتہ ممالک میں موجود ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے اگر ان اصولوں پر عمل کیا جائے تو پاکستان کے بہت سارے معاشی مسائل حل ہو سکتے ہیں۔

## تجاویزات و سفارشات

	تجاویزات	
تعلیمی نظام	<p><u>فاطمہ خالد:</u></p> <p>۱) ملک بھر میں بہتر تعلیمی نظام کی عمدگی کے لئے بجٹ میں خطیر رقومات مختص کی جائیں۔</p> <p>۲) اساتذہ کرام کی فنی تربیت کے لئے عمدہ و موثر اداروں کے قیام کو ممکن بنایا جائے۔</p> <p>۳) تعلیمی امور و مراتب میں سیاسی مداخلتوں کا سلسلہ منقطع کیا جائے۔</p> <p>۴) تعلیمی حکمتِ عملیوں کو بلا تعطیل نافذ العمل ممکن بنایا جائے۔</p> <p>۵) تعلیمی نظیام میں بدعنوانیوں کی بیخ کنی کی جائے۔</p> <p>۶) مذکورہ بالا تجاویز کے ضمن میں ایچ۔ای۔سی کے کردار کو مزید موثر بنایا جائے۔</p> <p>۷) طلبا و طالبات کو تعلیمی وظائف سے صلاحیتوں کی بنیاد پر نوازا جائے، اور حکومت کو ذہین و قابل طالب علموں کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنی چاہئے،</p> <p>۸) فنی تعلیم کو مروجہ تعلیم کے ساتھ منسلک کرکے تربیت کا نظام ممکن بنایا جائے۔</p>	۱
تعلیمی نظام	<p><u>ثنا حسن:</u></p> <p>۱) سب سے اول حکومتِ پاکستان کو اپنے بنیادی میزانیہ میں تعلیمی میزانیہ کو اہم مقام عطا کرنا چاہئے۔</p> <p>۲) ہمارے ابتر سرکاری تعلیمی نظام کا فائدہ بلاشبہ نجی تعلیمی ادارے اٹھا رہے ہیں اور من چاہا معاوضہ طلب کرکے لوگوں کی جیبوں اور جذبات سے کھیل رہے ہیں، جس سے عام آدمی کی آمدنی پر بار پڑ رہا ہے۔</p> <p>۳) جہاں تک بھرتیوں کا تعلق ہے وہ اظہر من الشمس کی مانند علمی معیار، و مراتب کی بنیاد پر نہیں کی جاتی ہیں، جبھی ایسے نظام سے پروان کردہ اساتذہ طلبا و طالبات کی علمی صلاحیتوں کو تباہ و برباد کرکے رکھ دیتے ہیں، اور پڑھانے کے فن سے کوسوں دور واقع ہوتے ہیں، جبھی حکومت اس ضمن میں انکی تربیت کا معقول علمی معیار قائم کرے تاکہ قوم کی تقدیر محفوظ کی جاسکے۔</p> <p>۴) غربا معاشرے کا لازمی جز ہیں انکی تعلیم و تربیت و علمی ترقی کے بغیر ترقی کا تصور ناممکن ہے اس ضمن میں غریب</p>	۲

	<p>بچوں کی مفت تعلیم اور وسائل پر کام کیا جائے۔</p> <p>(۵) ہنر مند نوجوانوں کے حصول کے لئے فنی تعلیمی اداروں کے قیام اور نوجوانوں کی فنی تربیت کی اشد ضرورت ہے، جبکہ پہلے سے موجود اداروں کو مزید موثر اور فعال بنایا جائے۔</p>	
تعلیمی نظام	<p><b>وردہ علی:</b></p> <p>میری حکومت پاکستان سے تعلیمی درستگی اور بحالی کے ضمن میں کچھ گزارشات ہیں جنہیں میں گوش گزارنا پسند کرونگی، میرا ماننا ہے کہ نئی تعلیمی حکمت علمی کو از سر نو پیش کیا جائے تاکہ جس کے ذریعے ہم اپنی تعلیمی اہلیت کا لوہا منوا سکیں۔</p> <p>اس سلسلے میں حکومت وقت کو چاہئے کہ تعلیمی میزانہ میں معقول علمی رقومات کو مختص کیا جائے، جنہیں صوبوں اور اضلاع کے لحاظ سے خرچ کیا جائے، اور ہمارے وفاق تا ضلع تک کے ادارے ان سے فواید حاصل کر سکیں۔</p> <p>اسی طرح تربیتی ورکشاپس کا انعقاد کیا جائے، اور انکی تربیت کا محور اساتذہ ہوں جسکی انہیں اشد ضرورت ہے، اسی طرح بچوں کو نصاب انکی عمر، محنت، استعداد و صلاحیتوں کی بنیاد پر پڑھایا جائے، جیسا کہ بیرون ممالک کافی ممالک ایل۔ایس۔ایس انتظام کے ذریعے اپنے اساتذہ کی تربیت کو ممکن بنا رہے ہیں، لہذا ہمیں ہر جماعتی سطح پر کوئی نا کوئی فنی شہ سکھانے کا عمل متعارف کروانا چاہئے، جس سے ہمارے طلبا و طالبات کی چھپی ہوئی صلاحیتوں کو بیدار کرنا ممکن ہو، اسی لئے تعلیمی بورڈز کا اس ضمن میں خاص کردار ہوتا ہے، اور ثانوی سطح کے بورڈز اس ضمن میں عملی کام کریں اور نصاب و تربیت میں ربط قایم کریں۔ طلبا و طالبات پر کتابوں کے غیر معقول وزن میں بتدریج کمی لانی جائے، اور نصاب ایسا آسان اور عملی ہو کہ بچے انہیں بوجھ نا سمجھیں۔</p>	۳
صحت	<p><b>سیدہ افراح حیلر:</b></p> <p><u>میں محسوس کرتی ہوں کہ صحت کے ضمن میں:</u></p> <p>(۱) زیادہ سے زیادہ ہسپتالوں (دارالشفائوں) کا قیام وفاق تا ضلعی و دیہی سطح تک ممکن بنایا جائے۔</p> <p>(۲) اس میں دیہاتوں میں صحت کی ابتر حالت کو مدنظر</p>	۴

	<p>رکھتے ہوئے معیار کے ساتھ شفا خانوں کے پھیلاؤ کو ممکن بنایا جائے۔</p> <p>۳) غریبوں کو اس ضمن میں صحتی علاج معالجے کے ساتھ ساتھ مفت ادویات کی ترسیل کو ممکن بنایا جائے۔</p> <p>۴) حکومت صحتی میزانیہ میں آبادی کے لحاظ سے اضافہ ممکن بنائے۔</p> <p>۵) معالجین اور نرسوں کی تربیت میں اضافہ و عمدگی ممکن بنائی جائے۔</p>	
<p>دیہی علاقوں میں طبی سہولیات کا فقدان۔</p>	<p>۵ <u>سومار ساجدی:</u></p> <p>ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کے دیہاتوں میں صحت کی سہولیات قریباً نا ہونے کے برابر ہیں، بلخصوص دیہاتوں کے اندر رسل و رساید کے وسائل اور شہروں سے انکا ربط مفقود ہوچکا ہے۔ اس ضمن میں خاکسار کچھ تجاویزات دینے پر خود کو مجبور کرتا ہے:</p> <p>(۱) <u>ذرائع نقل و حمل کی فراہمی:</u></p> <p>ہمیں سب سے اول سڑکوں کے نظام کو بہتر بنانے کی ضرورت ہے، تاکہ موثر نقل و حمل کو ممکن بنایا جاسکے، جیسا کہ ہم جانتے ہیں کئی دیہات دور دراز پہاڑی علاقوں میں واقع ہوئے ہیں، جہاں تک پہنچنا قریباً نا ممکن ہے۔ لہذا ایسے راستوں تک رسائی کے داخلی و خارجی ذرائع کو عمدگی سے تراش کر راہ نکالی جائے، تاکہ وہاں ڈاکٹرز، نرسز اور آلات کی بروقت ترسیل ممکن ہوسکے، اور ان سے امن و امان اور قبضہ مافیا سے نمٹنے کے ضمن میں بھی مدد میسر آسکے۔</p> <p>(۲) <u>بنیادی صحت کے مراکز کا قیام:</u></p> <p>اکثر دیہات کے مراکز ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ صحتی مراکز سے محروم ہیں، اور جن جگہوں پر ایسے مراکز قائم ہیں، وہاں معیاری سہولیات مفقود اور غیر موجود ملتی ہیں، یا ایسی صلاحیتیں غیر فعال ہیں، جبھی فوری انکی عدم فعالیت کو فعالیت میں بدلا جائے جہاں سہولیات مفقود ہوں وہاں سہولیات نئے سرے سے سے بہم پہنچائی جاسکیں، اور لایق ڈاکٹرز اور نرسز کو وہاں متعین کیا جائے۔</p>	

	<p><u>۳ حکومتی سطح پر آگاہی:</u></p> <p>حکومت وقت کو چاہئے کہ دور دراز علاقوں میں صحت کی بابت آگاہی مہم چلائی جائے، اور وہاں کے لوگوں میں صحتی و طبی امور پر شعور بذریعہ تعلیم و تربیت پروان چڑھایا جائے، بلخصوص صحت و صفائی کی بابت شعور کو اہمیت دی جائے: اور اس ضمن میں غیر سرکاری: حکومتی انجمنوں کے کردار کی اہمیت کو تسلیم کیا جائے۔</p>	
<p>دیہی علاقوں کے مسایل: تعلیم و رسل و سایل۔</p>	<p><u>۶ نجیب اللہ:</u></p> <p>مجھے محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ دیہی علاقے وہ علاقے ہوتے ہیں جو شہروں سے قدرے فاصلے پر واقع ہوتے ہیں، اور جہاں آبادی بھی نسبتاً کم ہوتی ہے، اور ساتھ ساتھ ان علاقوں میں سہولیات کی کمی بھی اشد واقع ہوتی ہے، اسی سبب دیہی علاقے کے لوگ اکثر شہروں کا رخ کرتے ہیں۔</p> <p>ویسے تو ہمیں دکھتا ہے کہ ان علاقوں میں زندگی کافی خوشگوار ہوتی ہے، لیکن ساتھ ساتھ یہ علاقے مسایل کا بھی شکار چلے آ رہے ہوتے ہیں اس مختصر بیان و شذرہ میں ہم ان مسایل پر ایک عمومی رائے مرتب کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے:</p> <p>اول حکومت کو یہ سمجھنا چاہئے کہ دیہات میں تعلیمی معیار پستی کا شکار ہوتا ہے، اور یہاں کے لوگ نسبتاً کم تعلیم یافتہ ہوتے ہیں اور نسبتاً کم تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ علم روشنی کا نام اور جہالت سے دوری کا اظہار ہے۔ دیہی علاقوں کے ساتھ یہ بھی مسئلہ ملتا ہے کہ یہاں چونکہ صنعت و حرفت کا فقدان بھی ہوتا ہے جبھی آلات کار کی تبدیلی بھی رونما وقوع پذیر ہوتی ہے، اور ان بنیادوں پر روزگار کے مواقع بھی مختصر ہوتے ہیں جبھی اسکول و مدارس پرایمری یا اعلیٰ ثانوی سطح سے زائد ترقی پر نہیں ہوتے ہیں، اور چند ایک کے سوا سب اتنے وسائل کے مالک نہیں ہوتے ہیں کہ اپنی اولادوں کو بیرون دیہات اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں میں تعلیم دلوا سکیں۔ پھر آمد و رفت کی سہولیات اور سڑکوں کی قلت و کمی نے بھی زندگی کو اور بھی مشکل اور پیچیدہ بنا کر رکھ دیا ہے، جبکہ راستے و سڑکیں ایسی ابتر حالت میں ملتی ہیں کہ</p>	

<p>صحت و صاف پانی اور ان سے متعلقہ امور و مسائل۔</p>	<p>دور سے یا تو نشان نہیں ملتا اور اگر مل جائے تو دیکھنے میں نگاہ کو عمدہ نہیں محسوس ہوتے ہیں، اور بلخصوص ہمارے شمالی علاقہ جات میں یہ امر جا بجا محسوس کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ وہاں راستے ایسے پیچیدہ، دشوار، پہاڑی، پر خطر و نظر ہیں کہ عقل کام کرنا چھوڑ دیتی ہے اور بعض دفعہ یہ جان لیوا بھی ثابت ہوتے ہیں، جبکہ اگر راستے پختہ، محفوظ، اور اچھے ہوتے ہیں تو یہ سڑکیں منزل مقصود تک پہچادیتی ہیں، یقین مانیں کہ اگر ہماری زندگی میں یہ آسانی میسر آجاتی ہے، تو بہت سے کام آسان ہوسکتے ہیں۔</p> <p>(۲) ہر کوئی جانتا ہے کہ صاف پانی کے بغیر جینے کا تصور بھی ناممکن ہے، اور خاص طور پر انسان کو صاف پانی کی انتہائی اشد ضرورت ہوتی ہے، جو اس کی زندگی کے لئے مفید ہوتا ہے، مگر اس امر سے کیا انکار ممکن ہے کہ دیہی علاقوں میں صاف پانی کی دستیابی خود بلذات ایک مسئلہ بنا ہوا ہے۔ اور انہیں انکے حصول کے لئے دور دراز علاقوں سے پانی بھر بھر کر لانا پڑتا ہے، جو عموماً غیر صحت بخش ہوتا ہے یوں یہاں کے لوگ عموماً معدے کی شکایات سے مجبور رہتے ہیں۔ ایسی بیماریاں زیادہ تر بتدریج جان لیوا ثابت ہوتی ہیں، جبھی ان بیماریوں سے نبرد آزما ہونے کی بہترین حکمت عملی اسکے علاوہ کیا ممکن ہے کہ ان علاقے کے لوگوں صاف پینے کے پانی کی سہولت میسر کی جائے تاکہ انکا مستقبل میں انسداد و تدارک ممکن ہوسکے،</p> <p>کہنے کو تو دیہی لوگوں کی صحت اچھی ہوتی ہے، کیونکہ وہاں کی آب و ہوا، ہریالی، صاف و شفاف پانی اسکی بنیاد ہوتے ہیں، مگر ان علاقوں کو بھی بھر حال بیماریوں سے خارج الامکان تو قرار نہیں دے سکتے ہیں یہاں کے لوگوں کو بھی کئی بیماریوں کے لئے طبی و صحتی سہولیات کی اشد ضرورت پڑتی رہتی ہے، جسکے لئے ریاست کو معقول انتظام کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، مگر جس میں کم از کم ہماری ریاست تو ناکام ہوچکی ہے۔</p> <p>جبھی یہاں کے علاقوں اور لوگوں کو بھی ہسپتالوں اور شفا خانوں کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے اور اسی کے حصول کے لئے انہیں دور افتادہ شہروں کی طرف سفر کرنا پڑتا ہے، جبکہ خود ڈاکٹر</p>
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	<p>حضرات نے تو قسم کھا لی ہے کہ شہروں کو ہی اپنا مسکن و مخزن بنا کر زندگی بسر کرینگے، تو اب طالب صحت انکی طرف شہروں میں رجعت کرنے کی طرف کیا مجبور نہیں ہوگا؟ اسی طرح دیہی زندگی کے اور بھی کافی مسائل ہیں جیسے، بجلی، گیس کی کمی، غیر فعال بلدیاتی نظام، اور ہمیں ان سے نبرد آزما ہونے کے لئے حسن نیت کی ضرورت محسوس ہوتی ہے، جسکے بعد ہی ہم دیہی علاقوں میں بہتری کے لئے کچھ ذہنی و عملی پیش قدمی کرسکتے ہیں۔</p>	
<p>مسئلہ: بے روزگاری</p>	<p><u>عرفان جاموٹ:</u></p> <p>اس خاکسار کی بیروزگاری کے ضمن میں حکومت سے ایک معمولی، چھوٹی سی گزارش ہے کہ: جیسا کہ ہم سب جانتے ہیں کہ بیروزگاری پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا مسئلہ ہے، اور اسکی کوکھ سے جرم و مسایل کا طوفان بدتمیزی نکل نکل کر ابل رہا ہے، جبکہ جرایم قابو سے باہر ہوتے جارہے ہیں۔ اگر ہمارے پاس پرانی فرسودہ حکمت عملیوں اور ٹیکنالوجی سے اس کا حل ممکن نہیں ہے تو نئی ٹیکنالوجی کو متعارف کروا کر، ان کی بنیادی صنعتوں میں تربیت یافتہ نوجوانوں کو روزگار دیکر اس عفریت سے کچھ حد تک نمٹنے کی کوشش ممکن ہے، بلکہ اس سے انفرادیت اور معیشتی بڑھاو میں بھی اضافہ کرنا ممکن ہوگا، اور ایسا ہمارا عالمی دنیا سے روابط سے ہی ممکن ہے، لہذا ہمیں اپنی خارجہ حکمت عملی میں لچک کا مادہ پیدا کرنا ہوگا۔</p>	<p>۷</p>
<p>مسئلہ: پانی۔</p>	<p><u>شبیبہ مہک:</u></p> <p>میرا ادراک مجھے یہ باور کراتا ہے کہ خود پانی کے منتظمین اور انکے ادارے ہی پانی کی قلت و ترسیل کی بد حالی کے ذمہ دار ہیں، اور جبھی اس ضمن میں لازمی حکومت وقت کواشد و فوری اصلاح کی ضرورت ہے، ورنہ بصورت دیگر قحط کے</p>	<p>۸</p>



	<p>معاملات مزید ابتر اور وسیع تباہی کا سبب بن جائنگے، اور لازماً ڈیموں کی تعداد کو دن دوگنی رات چوگنی ترقی سے روشناس کرانا لازمی امر محسوس ہوتا ہے۔</p> <p>اگر ہم بہت سے ڈیم نہیں بنا سکتے ہیں تو کم از کم جتنے بنا سکتے ہیں اتنے ہی بنالیں کم از ہندوستان سے جو مسایل پانی کے ضمن میں منتقل ہو رہے ہیں ان سے کسی حد تک نمٹنا ممکن ہو۔</p>	
<p>خارجہ حکمتِ عملی۔</p>	<p>۹ <u>ہمایوں خان:</u></p> <p>(۱) پاکستان کو اپنے جغرافیائی محل و وقع کی مناسبت سے خارجہ حکمتِ عملی کی تشکیل ممکن بنانی چاہئے۔</p> <p>(۲) ۹۱۱ کے بعد پیداہونے والی صورتحال کے نقصانات کے برخلاف فواید پر عصری تقاضوں کے مطابق عمل پیرا ہو کر راہ نکالنی چاہئے۔</p> <p>(۳) علاقائی طاقت کے حصول کو اپنی خارجی حکمتِ عملی میں خاص مقام دینا چاہئے۔</p> <p>(۴) سی۔پیک کو تبدیلی کی خارجہ حکمتِ عملی کے طور پر منوانے کے لئے جتن کرنے چاہییں۔</p> <p>(۵) حسب سابق مسلم ممالک سے عمدہ تعلقات کو جاری و ساری رکھنا چاہئے۔</p> <p>(۶) اسی طرح خارجہ پالیسی میں قریبی پڑوسی مملک سے عمدہ تعلقات استوار کر کے ان سے تصادم کی کیفیت سے گریز کرنا چاہئے۔</p> <p>(۷) یورپی اتحاد اور اس سے وابستہ ممالک سے روابط کو مزید کامل و اکمل بنانا چاہئے۔</p> <p>(۷) روس اور دیگر عالمی طاقتوں کے ساتھ تجارتی اور دفاعی ہر دو سطح پر روابط و تعلقات استوار کرنے چاہییں۔</p>	
<p>خارجہ حکمتِ عملی۔</p>	<p>۱۰ <u>رابعہ احمد:</u></p> <p>میں صرف یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ پاکستان کی خارجہ حکمتِ عملی، پُر کھٹن مرحلے سے گزر رہی ہے، پاکستان اس وقت ایک</p>	

## تمہید

مجموعہ ہذا درحقیقت میرے طلبہ و طالبات کی پاکستانی ریاست کے مسائل اور اسکی سماجی، صحتی، تعلیمی، سیاسی، ماحولیاتی، حقوق انسانی، معاشی، حفاظتی، دیہی،، حادثاتی، سیاحی کاروباری زندگی اور امور سے متعلقہ تحریروں کا مجموعہ ہے، یہ کل پچاس طلبہ میں سے ۲۵ طلبا کے موقف کی عکاسی کرتا مجموعہ ہے، جس کے مباحث، مطالب، اور دائرہ کار متنوع و مختلف واقع ہوئے ہیں۔

اگرچہ بہت کچھ ایسا تھا جسکے اوپر توجہ دینے کی اشد ضرورت تھی، مگر ان پر لکھا نہیں گیا، بہت کچھ تھا جس میں تبدیلی کے لئے تجاویز مطلوب تھیں مگر اس بابت کچھ خاص کہا سنا نہیں گیا، ساتھ ساتھ طلبا کو ایک جیسے موضوعات کی جگہ ایک دوسرے سے قطع نظر مختلف موضوعات پر توجہ دینے کی ضرورت تھی مگر چونکہ طلبا و طالبات ابھی صرف سال اول کی میقات، دویم کے طلبا ہیں ان سے اس سے زیادہ کی بالیدگی، اور نمو کی توقع عبث تھی۔

کچھ خواتین نے سافٹ کی جگہ ہارڈ کاپی میں اپنی کوششیں پیش کرنے کی کوشش کی تھی مگر، انہیں ہارڈ اور سافٹ، دونوں میں ہی مطلوبہ ڈھانچہ کے تقاضوں سے دوری کے سبب قبولیت، داخلہ عطا نہیں کی گئی۔ حیران کن امر یہ ہے کہ ریاست پاکستان جسکی نظریاتی بنیادوں میں اوردو کا ایک کردار اور مقام رہا ہے، اور جو ملک رسمی ریاستی سرکاری زبان ہے، اور جسے عام گفت و شنید اور ابلاغ کا ذریعہ جانا، مانا جاتا ہے میں صرف ایک طالب علم نے اپنا مضمون پیش کیا اور بلاشبہ اس میں نقل سے دوری اور کچھ ندرت کلام ملتا ہے۔

معلوم پڑتا ہے کہ سب سے زیادہ طلبا و طالبات نے تعلیم پر توجہ مرکوز رکھی ہے مگر اس میں کوئی انوکھا پن، دیکھا یا محسوس نہیں کیا گیا ہے، جبکہ ایک دو نے تو ریاستی تعلیمی حکمت عملی میں سرخیاں جما کر اور تغیر کرکے، پیش کردیا، حالانکہ تعلیم کا جو حق تھا وہ ویسے ادا نہیں کیا گیا، مگر اصل میں مجھے ان نوواردوں کی صرف تربیت مطلوب تھی جبھی ان سے زیادہ کی توقع اس لئے بھی فضول تھی کہ جبکہ ہمارے بالغ اساتذہ، طلبا اور محققین بھی رسمیات کے دائرہ کار سے تجاوز نہیں کر پارہے ہیں، لہذا ان سے سال اول میں ماسٹر کے طلبا و طالبات کی بلوغتِ علمیہ کی توقعہ لاجواب تھی۔

مگر بھر حال ان تمام امور کے باوصف میں نے کچھ حد تک اس بابت کچھ کوشش کی تھی کہ انہیں اختصار کے ساتھ کسی ڈھانچہ میں مقید کیا جاسکے، جسکے لئے سرخی مضمون، تعارف، اختتامیہ، متعلقہ ذیل سطور اور مواد کو لازمی قرار دیا گیا، یہ ایک طرح کی تحقیقی مقالہ کے اختصار کی تربیت تھی، انہیں کہا گیا کہ آپ آن لائن مواد کی جگہ کتب خانوں سے کتب کے حصول و تحقیق سے کچھ تحریر کریں جیسا کہ میری ایک طالبہ نے دوبارہ سیاسی معیشت کی بابت تحریر ترمیم و تخفیف کے بعد پیش کی اسکی یہ کوشش قابل ستائش ہے، اسی طرح ایک طالب علم نے تعلیم پر کافی

وضاحت سے روشنی ڈالنے کی کوشش کی، خارجہ حکمت علمی میں تحقیق اور بالیدگی کی ضرورت تھی جسے توجہ کے قابل نہیں گردانا گیا، آن لائن مواد کو زیادہ تر نے توجہ و کام کا محور بنایا مگر، انہیں اس بابت ہدایت جاری کی گئی تھی کہ جہاں سے مواد لیں اسکا صفحاتی قدم<sup>1</sup> پر ذکر کیا جائے یا پھر آخر<sup>2</sup> میں ویب سائیٹس کا ذکر کر دیا جائے، اور کم از کم صفحات کو دو تک متعین کر دیا گیا جبکہ انہیں یہ بھی ہدایت جاری کی گئی کہ رومن، بارہ کے حروف، واحد فاصلہ کے ساتھ استعمال کریں۔

درحقیقت میرا مدعا و مقصد اس سرگرمی میں یہ تھا کہ انہیں اول سال ہی ایک محدود مگر منضبط علمی پیرایہ میں کسی مضمون و تحریر کو مرتب کرنے کے قابل بناوں، جس میں اول انکی تحریریں آن لائن ترمیم و تصحیح کے بعد چڑھادی گئیں اس طرح انکے ہم جماعتوں نے ایک دوسری کی فروگزاشتوں کو محور تنقید بنایا، پھر دوسری سطح پر اسکی ای بک تیار کرنا تھا جو مجموع کی صورت میں حاضر خدمت ہے، تیسرے مرحلہ پر اسکی کچھ مجلد نقول کو کتب خانوں اور شخصیات تک بھم پہنچانا مقرر کیا گیا ہے، امید واثق ہے کہ مستقبل قریب میں یہ طلبا و طالبات اور زیادہ نکھار اور اصلاح کے ساتھ علمیاتی کاوشیں سر انجام دینگے۔

و آخر دعوانا الحمد لله رب العالمین

ڈاکٹر محمد علی جنید۔

<sup>1</sup> Foot Note.

<sup>2</sup> General Reference.

	<p>میدان جنگ میں کھڑا ہے، یہاں اسے سیاسی اور معاشی جدو جہد کرنی پڑ رہی ہے، چنانچہ اس تناظر میں ہمارے لئے قومی تحفظ بہت ضروری ہو چکا ہے، اور ہمارے سول، فوجی باہمی عمدہ روابط کی مضبوطی خارجہ حکمت عملی کے تعین و تشکیل کے ضمن میں ناگزیر عنصر تسلیم کئے جا رہے ہیں، جبکہ میں چین کو پاکستان کے معاشی مستقبل کا ایندھن خانہ تصور کرتی ہوں۔</p>	
<p>آئی۔ٹی: اسٹارٹ اپ۔</p>	<p>۱۱ <u>آمنہ نور:</u></p> <p><u>مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ:</u></p> <p>(۱) حکومت اگر تمام محکمہ جات کو آئی ٹی معاشرت پر استوار کرے تو بہت عمدہ ہوگا، اور اس سے بدعنوانی کے خاتمے میں بھی مدد بہم پہنچے گی، اور لوگوں کے امور بھی جلد آسانی سے سرانجام پا سکیں گے۔</p> <p>(۲) پاکستان کے سافٹ ایجنیئرز اگر چہ نسبتاً قلیل ہیں مگر، انکی تربیت اور ان پر سرمایہ کاری کر کے ملکی سرمایہ عملی و علمی میں اضافہ ممکن ہے۔</p> <p>(۳) آئی۔ٹی پیشہ وروں کے لئے ایسی سرگرمیاں پنپنے دی جائیں جو انکو پھلنے پھولنے میں مدد و معاون ثابت ہوں، اور اسی طرح اسٹارٹ اپ کاروباروں میں مزید اضافہ ممکن ہو، اور جدت طرازی کو عروج حاصل ہو، یہ نو جدید کاروبار ملک میں بیرونی سرمایہ کاری کے لئے بھی نیا ماحول پروان چڑھانے کا سبب ثابت ہونگے، اور پاکستان یوں روایتی طریقہ کار سے آئی۔ٹی کی ترقی میں اپنا کردار ادا کرنے لگے گا، یوں ساتھ ساتھ ای۔کامرس بھی مضبوط ہوگی۔</p> <p>(۴) کمپیوٹر ڈیٹا بیسڈ پلیٹ فارم کا آن لائن کلچر معلومات کی ترسیل کے ساتھ سہولیات میں بھی عمدگی کے ساتھ ساتھ احتساب کا سبب بنے گا۔</p>	



# The State Of Affairs In Pakistan. In The View Of Kurians.

Editor InCheif

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